THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

General Howard Next—The Order for His Removal Hourly Expected—General Grant's Position—A New Cabinet to be Formed—Steedman and Rousseau vs. Sheridan, Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—It is now a settled fact that General Howard will be relieved from his position as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The President has contemplated making the change for a long time past, but not until Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan were removed did he definitely decide to act in General Howard's case immediately. The order for the removal of the General may be looked for this week, indeed is expected every day at the Headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau. General Grant is also opposing this step of the President, and has written, or will have a protest similar to those on the removal of Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan.

The course of the *Tribune* towards Grant has determined those of his friends who manage his Presidential canvass to make him pronounce his adhesion to Congress. The General to-day announced that he would hold no communication with newspaper correspondents. During the present troubles, all cards of admission to him were refused in the most gentlemanly manner by the amiable General Porter. The friends of Grant steadily assert that Grant's letters to Johnson about the removal of Stanton and Sheridan are radical and decided. The friends of the President, on the contrary, say that General Grant made merely a cold and formal objection to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan. You can select either story. There are many of our radical friends who assert that Grant is all right, but no evidence is yet given.

The *Intelligencer* to-morrow will urge the removal of Mr. Seward. As an editor of that paper was in consultation with him last night, this is significant. The President is understood to have said that he would accept the resignations of Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Randall. He wants to make a new deal, and have fresh cards for the remainder of the term. You may regard this as semi-official. Mr. Adams, Mr. Bingham, Governor Andrew, Senator Sherman, and Senators Dixon, Anthony, and Fessenden, all are mentioned in connection with Cabinet appointments.

The work of changing the Southern generals and all generals not in harmony with the President will continue. Terry and the illustrious Sheridan have been sent out to fight the Indians and guard wagon trains. Howard will soon follow. Sickles' head is in danger. He will probably be sent to New Mexico, while Pope will be returned to the Sioux country. Meade will probably take Sickles' place, and Halleck the place of Pope.

It is said, on good authority, that Sheridan had made out an order for the arrest and trial before a military commission of General Steedman and General Rousseau, for impeding reconstruction. The law gives him that power. Rousseau and Steedman suddenly left New Orleans, and the arrest was thus prevented.

General Thomas and the Fifth Military District.

From the N. Y. Times.

The statement telegraphed from Louisville that General Thomas left that city yesterday afternoon for New Orleans must be erroneous. A despatch received from the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, dated yesterday, states that General Thomas has been absent for a few days at some springs in West Virginia, where he is being treated for an affection of the liver. The despatch, which is from the Medical Director of the Department, further states that General Thomas' health has been quite poor for some time, and that the transfer to New Orleans at the present time will be at great peril. With regard to General Thomas' views of the Reconstruction acts, it is known that the President has at different times during the past six months urged upon him the propriety of his taking command of the Fifth Military District. He had previously declined the command of the Third District, and he met the President's propositions in this case with an equally earnest declaration that he felt himself unfitted for the administration of such a military-political trust, at the same time expressing the hope that General Sheridan would be allowed to continue the work he had begun with so much vigor: "for," said he, "so far as the interpretation of the acts of Congress is concerned, there is really little difference between General Sheridan and myself." At the time of his last visit to this city he was again approached by the President, but urged the necessity of his presence in Tennessee as a reason why he should not be transferred. In private conversation at this time, General Thomas expressed the hope that he had prevailed upon the President not to transfer him from his present command, and also the hope that General Sheridan, whose line of policy he said he should certainly follow, if the responsibility were his, would not be removed in the midst of his work.

General Order Regarding Rebel Debts.

General Sickles continues to enforce General Order No. 10 regarding the collection of Rebel debts in his district, pending the consideration of the points he has presented against rescinding it. The chief point urged by General Sickles is understood to be that concerning the order paragraphs one and two, which stay all collections or causes of action arising between December 19, 1860, and May 15, 1865. Of course, in the State courts proceedings cannot go on; but the Rebels evade the difficulty by transferring their debts to citizens of other States, and thus throwing them into the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in North Carolina and South Carolina, as the case may be. The courts try the cases and enforce judgment, so that the order is evaded with impunity. General Sickles telegraphed General Grant this result, and was directed to continue the enforcement of the order for the present.

Military District Commanders.

It is again given out with an air of authority that there is soon to be a convocation of the military district commanders in this city, and that Major-General Thomas will be ordered here before proceeding to New Orleans. There is no probability of any such meeting taking place, unless the President orders it for the express purpose of revising their action and giving them new instructions. General Grant certainly sees no necessity for it, as is evident from his explicit instructions to General Thomas regarding his line of duty on assuming his new command. The only commander whom General Grant has ordered to repair to Washington is General Sheridan, after he has turned over his command to General Thomas. General Grant's aversion to the presence of officers of any rank in Washington, under almost any circumstances, is well known, and the dispersion of the regiment of staff officers which has just taken place is pretty good evidence of it.

—*The Coquette*, after a very short existence, has been withdrawn at the Haymarket; the *Love Chase*, with Miss Sedgwick as "Constance," having been substituted for it.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Great Speeches of Wade and Sherman.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ON DEMOCRACY.

Sherman Ventilates our Financial System

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Speech of Senator Wade.

At a Republican meeting held in Marietta, Ohio, on the 20th inst., after announcing that his platform for the last thirty years had been "exact and equal justice to all men," Mr. Wade reviewed the course of Judge Thurman and Vallandigham, and then came down to the great issues of the campaign as follows:—

There is a new element in our canvass, now, that encourages those who oppose us to make one more struggle for the mastery; but it is only the logical and legitimate consequence to all you have done before. The right of colored men to suffrage is but the legitimate and logical deduction from what you have already done. That question was first presented to you. Is there any man here so blind to what he was doing when you came up and so gloriously sustained our Republican candidate four years ago, that he should be induced to change that course at this time?

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Let the Republican party stand up to their integrity with that same singleness of purpose and devotion to the right and duty which they have ever maintained, and this next election will be the last nail in the coffin of this accursed Democracy, who have contended for nothing but partial right and special privileges, and the domination of the few over the many. (Applause.) Do right once more, and I shall not again have occasion to call your attention to this important subject. Let the colored men of Ohio come up to the ballot-box and vote.

Mr. Wade then referred to the course of Vallandigham and Thurman during the war, saying that the former was a bold, open traitor, while the latter was a sneaking one. The speaker then referred to the loyalty of the blacks during the war, and said:—

I tell you, my friends, we are making history very fast. The man who has been identified on the part of the Government with the great struggle of the past few years in the country, and has stood side by side with the Republican party, has a proud record. This nation has made advancements beyond what any nation has ever made before. We are looked to by all the struggling millions of Europe, and we know that in the war through which we have just passed the despotisms of Europe look on with great interest. Every aristocrat and despot in Europe was in harmony with Vallandigham, Thurman & Co. They were fearful that, through our success, the people of Europe would be emboldened to throw off the yoke of despotism. What were those aristocrats doing all that time? The Confederacy was sending emissaries to enlist these despotisms in their behalf, and to invoke their assistance in overthrowing this Government. There was Slidell, who went to France, and Mason, who went to England. They were backed by aristocrats everywhere, and were trying to get support to aid them in revolutionizing the glorious Government under which we live. Can disgrace go further? Can man plunge himself into deeper degradation than when he invokes a despotism abroad to come in and aid him in overthrowing the glorious principles of government we have inherited from our fathers? One word as to the tyranny they accuse us of having committed upon those seceded States—a tyranny, a frightful tyranny! Why, Mr. Ewing—and I blush to say it, for he was said to be a good old Whig before the fall—he wrote a letter to the Johnson Convention in which he announced deliberately the sentiment that at no time during the war could the seceded States have been excluded from Congress. Poor old clown! The only plea that we can make for him is that he is demented, or he ought to be damned. (Laughter.) Permit Rebels to sit in the councils of this nation to-day, to legislate for the Government they were lately invoking the aid of foreign countries to destroy! Why, the man's a fool. (Applause.) But he is no bigger fool than Thurman, for that is his doctrine to-day. Did you ever hear such a thing? We are great tyrants in Congress. We have dealt very harshly with these men—very! Well, how have we shrunk from the good old principles of Washington, who was not thought to be much of a radical. He was a radical, though, and if he were alive to-day he would be as bad as I am. In the days of General Washington, while he was President of the United States, Congress, taking into consideration the fact that Rebels might arise at some period, passed upon that subject, and made it punishable by death and confiscation for any man to levy war against the Government of the United States. General Washington recommended that law; Congress passed it, and General Washington signed it. He was no man of shams. Suppose that such a man as Jeff. Davis, or Toombs, or General Lee, or any of the rest of them, under the provisions of that law, had fallen under the jurisdiction of General Washington when he was President. How much would you have given for his chance? Not very much, I guess. We know just what he would have done by what he did. General Arnold undertook to sell out and go over to the British Government. Major Andre, who had come into the United States to make the arrangement with Arnold, was caught. General Washington said to the British Government, "If you will deliver to me the traitor, Arnold, I will surrender Major Andre unhurt to you. I want to get that devil of a traitor. I don't seek the blood of Andre; he is a foreigner, and I don't want to execute him; so if you will surrender Arnold, you can take Andre." That shows what Washington would have done with these men. What would he have done with Vallandigham? Vallandigham went as far in endeavoring to betray this nation as General Arnold ever went. That is to say, he did all that his devilish ability could find means of doing, in the cause of treason, and if he had fallen under the jurisdiction of General Washington, he and the whole accursed posse of the leaders of this Rebellion would have lost their necks. (Applause.) It ought to have been done. I tell you, when men commit the most flagrant crimes known to the law, and the law provides for their punishment, it is a weakness and a wickedness to spare them. (Applause.) How many have fallen because we did not do it? A man may seem to act with humanity, but really, while he is dealing leniently with these devils who have done such mischief, he is doing a great injury to hundreds and thousands of others. But, say Thurman and Vallandigham, you are erecting a despotism over them; you won't let them come into Congress to aid you in the administration of the Government. Did you ever hear such a plea as that before? Is it not a little marvellous that this nation has never visited the law upon the head of any traitor? Sir, the blood of hundreds—I was about to say millions—of young men, the flower of our youth, has been sacrificed to this Rebellion, and I blush to say the retribution of the law is not being visited upon a single one of their heads, until, from the perfect immunity they enjoy, treason begins to be respectable.

Mr. Wade proceeded as follows:—

Now I want to say one word about the success of our great principles. For, as I have already stated, I don't address this argument to any man who, in the Rebellion, stood by it and sympathized with it, and who, when our troubles were thickest upon us, got up a convicted traitor as a candidate for Governor, and stood out against all the canvassing, and begging, and pleading that was done to save the country. I don't address arguments to those men. I want to speak to you who have been identified with this good old Republican party, in encouraging works for the success of these great and glorious principles we have held so long; for such a spectacle never came before this depraved world of ours before. Just reflect upon it. What has this party done that we are branded as radicals and abolitionists, and all that? Have we not grown from a cloud no bigger than a man's hand into a great power in the land—a party which now predominates over this land for great good? Why don't those men reflect on that? Why don't they try to find out what has dwindled them to nothing, and built us up to such a power? It is the great spirit of righteousness permeating and pervading the party with which we have acted. We have stood gloriously by the country and by our principles; and, with the exception of one year since the great Republican party was organized, it has met with nothing but victory. These men don't appear to understand why the old Democratic party has fallen under the ban of the people, and has become a hissing and a byword among men. Why is it? Because they have departed from every principle of republicanism. They pretended to act upon the principles of old Thomas Jefferson—glorious old patriot! I revere him as much as the best of them. He laid down the principles we have taken up and carried forward so triumphantly, because they were founded in republicanism and righteousness; and, with the favor of Almighty God, that is why we are triumphant, and why we shall not fail. Why, brother Thurman, on the principles you advocate to-day, if you gain a victory you must plant your batteries very high; you must storm the Sebastopol of the Almighty, and shell Him from His throne, before your principles can predominate! (Laughter.) He will not give you any assistance: you are warring against Omnipotence and the benevolent designs the Almighty has towards this nation, and the principles of tyranny and partiality will be trampled under foot. You will be more of a scoffing and a byword for future generations than you have been in the past. But you, my Republican friends, who have stood so like a rock against all these denunciations of slavery and wrong, and have never swerved from your integrity, still you are to be a praise in the name of the nation in future years, your children and your [illegible] war. Was ever a more glorious consummation to any political controversy than that which contributed in striking the shackles off 5,000,000 of human beings? That is what you have done. You have taken by the hand the poor and the needy. You have taught them their rights, and placed them on the firm rock of our Government, to participate therein, and to be a part and parcel thereof. I tell you you may search the history of the Revolution all over, and you will nowhere find anything so glorious as that. That is what we have already attained. We have got almost to the end. We have almost placed the weak, the helpless, and those who were trampled down, upon the rock of eternal justice and security. Will you falter in the last step? Will you hold back when you have but one more effort to make? Is there any man here who contemplates taking a step backward, when by so doing he will forfeit his right to glory in the future? You may have prejudices against these men, but your glorious good reason for once must be brought to triumph over any such feeling to enable you to endure to the end. For the great promise is made not to him that begins and takes hold of the plough and looks back, but unto him that in the good and glorious work perseveres to the end.

Mr. Wade concluded his speech with a few remarks on the subject of the national debt. The Democrats, he said, were endeavoring to persuade the people that they ought to throw off this burden which was incurred for the defense of the country. His great principles of justice would never consent to that. He would not vote to repudiate one dollar of that debt. He believed the Democratic party would be buried so deep in the October election that there would be no resurrection for its iniquities, if there was for its soul.

Speech of Senator Sherman.

Senator Sherman addressed an immense audience at Canton, Ohio, on the 20th instant. After an argument in favor of negro suffrage, he turned his attention to the National finances, as follows:—

There are some questions not specially involved in this canvass, but which are very important. I can only allude to some of them very briefly, and chiefly in reply to what Judge Ranney said to you the other day. They are financial questions growing out of the war. You will observe that their doctors do not agree at all. Judge Thurman, Judge Ranney, Mr. Vallandigham, and no doubt many others, talk about debt and taxes and banks merely to excite opposition, but the Democratic party have not and dare not take definite positions on any of them. Until the last "nigger" is exhausted they will not meet fairly these great questions.

Did the Union party unnecessarily increase the debt, or impose unequal or unjust taxes? On the contrary, our financial measures were as successful as our military measures. While all the efforts of the Democratic party impaired our credit, made it difficult to negotiate loans, prolonged the war, and increased the debt; and now that the war is over what party is likely to increase the debt? We have the fact before us that the Union party has not only prevented an increase of the debt, but its reduction has been steady and rapid. On the 31st of August, 1865, it was $2,757,803,686; on the 1st day of November, 1866, it was $2,551,424,121, or a reduction of $206,379,565; on the 1st day of August, 1867, it was $2,511,306,436, or a total reduction of $246,497,250 in less than two years, and during these two years we paid off besides an immense amount of floating debt, the debris of the war. Suppose the Democratic party now in power, who does not know that the debt would be largely increased? The only sure Democratic States, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, are now demanding untold millions as pay for their slaves. Every Democrat is committed to their payment. All over the South they are preparing claims for injuries during the war. A Democratic Congress would grant them all. Nearly every Democratic Senator or Member has committed himself to principles which, if adopted, will add to your debt $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. For this reason they constantly exaggerate the amount of the public debt. Let us see what it is. It is liquidated, and we know to a dollar the amount. I read from the last official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. The aggregate debt, August 1, was $2,511,306,436, but of this $397,719,583 is in greenbacks and fractional currency, not paying interest, leaving the interest-bearing debt $2,114,160,000. Now, if I have my way, this debt will not be increased one dollar on any pretense whatever, but will be surely and gradually paid off. It is said that this debt is not subject to taxes, and this discrimination is unjust to other tax-payers. Now, this debt or property in income held by our citizens is subject to taxes by the United States. Congress may impose taxes on it as it does on other property or income. These bonds now pay income tax. But it is not subject to State tax. This is true, but whose fault is it? Did the Union party make this exemption? Not at all. It is made by the Constitution of the United States, for which our Democratic friends, when it suits their purpose, profess such profound deference. The Supreme Court of the United States, as early as 1819, decided that bonds of the United States are not subject to any tax by or under State authority. This decision has been followed in a multitude of cases since.

In view of this very question, and of the certainty that when the war was over our restored credit would enable us to borrow money on more favorable terms, we always kept in view, in issuing bonds, the principle of "redeemability" at the pleasure of the United States, in a short time. This was a fixed policy of your financial agents. This is the reason of your 5-20s and 10-40s. The United States may pay off any portion of our debt within a short time, either by taxes or by borrowing money on favorable terms. Nothing now stands in the way except the Treasury notes known as the 7.30s, which will soon be converted. When this process is accomplished, the whole public debt is in the most favorable shape, and may, from time to time, be funded at a lower rate of interest, and so as to adjust our condition proper and right, both to tax-payers and the public creditors, on the question of taxation. If we can sell them we can issue bonds expressly subject to State taxation, and with the proceeds pay off our outstanding bonds as they accrue, or may—and which I think is far better—retire our present bonds with bonds of a lower rate of interest, the reduction of interest being in the nature of a national tax on Government securities. But, fellow-citizens, all these arrangements must be upon the basis of the strictest observance of the public faith. National credit is our only reliance in times of war and peril. Debts cannot be enforced against a nation by courts of law, and rest only upon honor and faith. We cannot afford to tarnish these. All that may be done consistently with these, to lighten our burdens, will be done by the Union party; but the malignant whisperings of Copperheads, who talk about debt and taxes, are intended only to prepare you for repudiation. Now, there is a good deal said about our national banking system. As this is a creation of Congress, the right to change or modify it is expressly reserved. Their right to issue paper money rests only upon the consent of Congress, and may be withdrawn at any time. Let us see how this system stands. To secure the privilege of issuing notes the banks must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States Government bonds exceeding by ten per cent. the amount of their circulation, thus furnishing a stable market for our bonds. They must redeem their notes at their counters and at centres of redemption, thus furnishing a convertible currency. They must keep on hand in United States money or greenbacks about twenty-five per cent. of their circulation as deposits. They must pay heavy taxes to the United States, amounting, last year, to $8,000,938, and to the States, amounting to over six millions more. All their interests are interlaced with the credit of the National Government. They absorbed and took the place of the State banking system, which was utterly destructive to the national credit during war, which furnished a currency without security, and which the United States could neither receive nor pay out. They are convenient agencies in collecting the revenue and promoting exchanges among our people. If these reasons are not sufficient to sustain the system, then it will fall, and swarms of State banks will spring up again. By adopting this system, we absorbed or drew out of existence State banks whose aggregate circulation was $180,000,000, which paid us no taxes, rendered us no facilities, and preserved no financial credit. We made a basis which yields us now $8,000,000 in taxes, holds $400,000,000 of our bonds, and near $200,000,000 of our notes without interest. It is often asked why not issue $300,000,000 greenbacks and retain the bank notes? Won't we save interest by this? We certainly can do so, but we lose the market for a larger amount of our bonds. We must then provide for the $200,000,000 of our legal-tenders now securely retained from circulation in the vaults of the banks, and we kill the goose that yields us $8,000,000 in taxes. My conviction is that the National banking system works well, and should not be tampered with, except to secure a fairer opportunity among the States to strengthen the security enjoined by circulation, and in time to make a national centre of redemption or clearing house. I never was much of a bank man, but while such agencies are demanded, as they are in all new countries where capital is scarce, I believe the present system is far better than we have ever had, and far better than for the United States Government to assume directly the banking operations of the people. And now, fellow-citizens, a few words as to taxes, and I am done. The general principle of our Tax law is to collect as much as possible from duties on imported goods. The reasons are that such taxes are most easily collected in the seaboard cities, and mainly at the single port of New York. They are mainly on articles of luxury, such as silks, broadcloths, and wines, and are paid by those who are able to pay. To the extent that taxes are levied upon articles that may be manufactured here, they protect our own industry and diversify our products, and increase our wealth. We levy these taxes in gold, because gold is the basis of all foreign commerce, and we are thus provided with ample means to pay the interest of our debt. Now, in levying other taxes we select incomes over $1000, and impose five per cent. duty on such incomes. This is the fairest mode of taxes. The difficulty is in ascertaining the amount of income, but as the revenue officers become acquainted with the business of our citizens, this tax is more equally assessed, and yielded us last year over $60,000,000. In England this is the most uniform and stable tax, and will be here. Here we select for taxation such articles the consumption of which is not necessary: such luxuries as tobacco and whisky. I [illegible] the tax prevents consumption [illegible]. The failure to collect the whisky tax is the scandal and reproach of our system. It ought to, and will, when collected, yield $80,000,000. These taxes on imports, incomes, whisky, and tobacco, in my judgment, will now be amply sufficient to pay the interest on our debt and meet necessary expenditures. The way, therefore, from time to time to throw off our system of internal taxes, and yet preserve untarnished our national credit.

I notice that almost every scheme for new drafts on the public Treasury are almost always supplied by Democrats in Congress. The way to secure economy is by care in electing members of Congress. This is a personal and not a political question. After reconstruction is settled, the highest attribute, in my judgment, for a representative of the people, will be his care and scrutiny in public expenditures. I believe, from indications already shown, that the next Congress, composed almost entirely of Republicans, will furnish us with examples of strict economy in public expenditures, and wise and prudent care of your financial interests.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic in Galveston—More Hospitals Needed—Ten Thousand Unacclimated Persons Subject to the Fever—Great Needs of the Howard Association—An Appeal to the Charitable—How to Send Help.

GALVESTON, August 13.—We are in the midst of one of the most terrible epidemics that has ever visited this city. It commenced early in July in a mild form, with but fourteen cases in that month, and has now become as violent as I ever saw it in New Orleans. Some cases have not lived over twelve hours after the first symptoms appeared. In the Second and Third Wards almost every other house has one or more cases. It has spread all over the prairie north and west of us. I visited over forty cases in that direction yesterday, some of them a mile northwest of the cemetery.

The hospitals are full and crowded, and some will have to be improvised if we can get the means. Entire blocks of stores are closed, and but little else is done besides attending to the sick and providing for the destitute; and it is estimated we have yet ten thousand unacclimated persons here for it to feed upon. Most of the cases can be saved with prompt and proper treatment.

Our people who have the means are using them freely, and the gentlemen of the Howard Association are doing all that experience and human effort can accomplish; but with all the economy that can be practised, it is my opinion, based on former experience, that we must have aid from the charitable abroad to the extent of at least $10,000 or $15,000, to supply the most urgent cases with blankets, medicines, nurses, food, etc., and then the energies of the several committees will be seriously taxed to administer to each the minimum quantity to save or preserve life only.

Cannot the metropolitan heart of New York send something to strengthen the hands of the good Samaritans of the Galveston Howard Association for the performance of their great labors? The Finance Committee of that body—James Sorley, J. B. Root, and D. Makeler—are gentlemen of high standing in our business community. Remittances might be sent to them; but perhaps a shorter and better way would be to avail of the kindly disposition of the New York agents of the several lines of Galveston steamers. These are Spofford, Tileston & Co., Williams & Guion, and C. H. Mallory & Co., of your city. Either of these well-known firms, I doubt not, would receive any contributions for this purpose, and expedite them to their destination.

There were eleven deaths last night in one block east of the market.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Indian Raid on the Fort Buford Cattle Herd—The Savages Driven Off by Artillery.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., August 3.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a large band of Teton Sioux made a raid on this fort. They were mounted on swift ponies and came down from the woods and bluffs northwest of the fort. They came very rapidly, but very quietly, until they were within half a mile of the fort, where the herd was grazing.

They then opened fire with old muskets and bows and arrows, killing several of the cattle and wounding others so that they had to be killed. Among these were three choice cows, from which the major part of the garrison's milk was obtained. The long roll soon brought the men under arms, and they fell in with a will, confidently hoping and expecting a fight with the redskins. Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. Company C were deployed as skirmishers, and, from what we can find out, went after the Indians Indian fashion. This is Colonel Rankin's company, and as it was here all last winter, the men of that company ought to know how to go after the Sioux.

The artillery of Fort Buford was speedily brought to bear upon the Indians, and as shot and shell fell among them their horses were seen to fly in every direction. They retreated to the bluffs; there they dismounted and threw out a sort of picket line—*i. e.*, three or four Indians who stood like trees and looked like trees—until the shells from Forts Buford and Union kicked up a dust around them, and that was the last that we saw of "the poor Indian." There was no one wounded. Doubtless some sensation writer, who hangs around lager beer saloons and other Bohemian resorts will report a massacre at Union and Buford—perhaps worse than that reported last winter.

Melancholy Suicide at Glenn's Falls, New York.

The *Republican* records a sad case of suicide of an accomplished young lady of South Glenn's Falls. It says that Elvira Doty, aged about 28 years, the daughter of Mr. William Doty, who lives in South Glenn's Falls, has received the attentions of a young man living at Moreau Station, employed in the office of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad. Their intimacy has continued, apparently without interruption, for nearly six years, and until the world at large had regarded them as affianced lovers. On Saturday evening the young lady attended the theatrical exhibition at Union Hall. Scarcely had the performance commenced, when the Moreau Station gentleman was observed to enter the hall, accompanied by a young lady. Elvira, seeing her truant lover, soon rose and left the hall, and, refusing the company of her brother, started alone for home. She crossed the river bridge, and wending her way down a street which leads directly to the river, she plunged into the water and was drowned. Early Sunday morning a neighbor discovered a jockey hat lying upon a platform used for sorting logs, and at 8 o'clock the lifeless body of the unfortunate young lady was recovered.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The First Trout.

I can remember, too, a little lake surrounded by trees, set in the midst of a great meadow, beyond which I can see "our house;" and between me and the lake a swift rivulet, filled with watercresses and stickle-backs, which rippled away over a tiny bar of sand into the larger stream that flowed into the lake. There is a white-headed old man in a grey coat, with its tails in the water, standing out, as it appears to me, in dreadful depths, waving over his head a whip-like wand of vast proportions, from which flies out in long curves a thin line, flashing on the surface of the stream. There is a spluttering and a plunging after a time at the end of the line, and Macarthy retreats to the bank. "There, Masther Terry; there's a purty throut for ye! Whisht till I get the hook out ov him, that he mightn't hurt ye wid the teeth ov him. Put yer purty little finger in his gill. There! why, he's as long as yerself a'most! Maybe ye'd like to take him up and show him to the quality, alannah? He's a bewtiful two pounds, that he is. Ould Dan is able to put the comether on them still." I see that monster of the deep yet, his speckled sides glistening with orange, red, and brown; his awful rows of teeth, his curving snout, his goggle eyes, and velvety dark red gills; and I remember, too, the roar of terror I gave, and the precipitate flight I made through the meadow from the spot where, with a sudden wriggle—recovering a moment's breath ere he died—he flopped his wet tail against my legs, and walloped in the long grass.—*From the "Adventures of Dr. Brady," in Tinsley's Magazine.*

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE RAIN AND THE SCHUTZENFEST.

President Johnson Prevented from Attending the Festival.

A SUICIDE AND FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Rain and the Schutzen-Fest—The Lost Wife of the "Lost Cause," Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 23.—The rain continued most of yesterday and last night, and interrupted the Schutzen Festival.

President Johnson had consented to visit the festival to-day, and a Committee went to Washington to escort him over, but the heavy rain now prevailing is likely to prevent his coming.

The wife of Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," is now in Baltimore in search of her husband, whom, she alleges, has forsaken her. She seems deeply distressed.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 23.—A building known as Huff's Hotel, No. 85 Main street, was destroyed by fire about half-past 5 o'clock last evening. It was occupied as a store and tenement house. The loss is about $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

Suicide in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 23.—A German named Frederick Schwald committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol.

CITY TELEGRAPHY.

Despatches by Atmospheric Propulsion in Paris.

From the London Post, August 10.

The number of telegraphic despatches received at the central station in Paris has increased so considerably that the administration, finding it impossible to send them by porters in all directions to their respective destinations, has adopted a plan which is already in use for the transmission of letters. A continuous series of iron tubes, sixty-five millimetres (two inches and a half) in diameter, has been laid down from the central office in the Rue de Grenelle-St.-Germain, to the Hotel des Postes, and back again to the central office. This continuous line touches, besides, at the Cercle Imperial in the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, then at the Grand Hotel, the Bourse, Hotel du Louvre, and the Hopital de la Charite. The despatches to be sent off are put into a cylinder, fitting loosely into the tube, but provided with a leathern disk which closes the vertical section of the tube completely. The means of propulsion adopted is both simple and economical. At each station there is a cistern of water and a reservoir of compressed air; the water supplied by the town pipe merely serves to compress the air, while the latter, rushing into the transmission tube as soon as a communication with it is open, drives the cylinder before it with extraordinary celerity. Each cylinder may contain as many as forty despatches, and a new one is sent off every ten minutes.

There are many minute details in the working of this atmospheric line which we cannot stop to describe; there is one, however, which deserves to be mentioned. Suppose one of the cylinders to be stopped on its way by some accident blocking up the passage; we must know where it is in order to set it right again. This is done by simply putting the reservoir into communication with the obstructed tube; from the diminution of pressure observed, we may deduce the exact volume of the obstructed space, of which we know the diameter. With these data it is easy to find the length of the tube, and consequently the point where the obstruction exists.

Trade Between New Orleans and the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 18th instant that the steamer Clinton brought to that port from Brazos Santiago $300,000 in specie. Still larger amounts were expected to be received, as the foreign merchants were preparing to shake the Mexican dust from their feet. The goods taken by the Clinton from New Orleans had to be brought back, owing to the strict quarantine regulations at the port of Brazos.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 23, 1867.

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans range at from 4@5 per cent. to first class borrowers, and 5@6 per cent. on mercantile securities. Prime mercantile paper ranges at from 7@8 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds were in fair demand. 7-30s sold at 107¼, a slight advance; and July, '65, 5-20s at 108⅛, no change; 102⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 110⅝ for 6s of 1881; 113⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 97½, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 126, no change; Minehill at 57, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜, no change; and Northern Central at 43¾, no change. 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 51⅞ for Reading; 29 for Elmira common; 46 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 36½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 166 was bid for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 32 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmens'; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 64 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. 1200 shares of Susquehanna Canal sold at 15¼@15⅜, a slight advance; 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 28 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 54 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140⅜; 11 A. M., 140⅝; 12 M., 140⅝; 1 P. M., 141, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"The Money Market has presented an aspect of quiet ease, and although the general rate for loans on mixed collaterals was five per cent., there was a number of transactions at four per cent. on governments. There are, however, no exceptional loans to the dealers in governments at three, as there were last week, and so far there has been a change; but the supply of money offering on call is abundant. It is noticeable [illegible] same time opinions are divided as to how long the present easy condition of affairs will last. It is not generally apprehended that we shall have a really active seven per cent. money market before October, and how much it will be felt then on the Stock Exchange is a matter of uncertainty. Last fall, it will be remembered, prices advanced in the face of considerable monetary stringency, and, on the other hand, a violent panic in stocks once took place on an extremely easy money market. Produce paper is being sent here for discount by the Western banks to a moderate extent, and it is generally taken at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6@7, and of this there is a somewhat larger supply than usual of late."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65.Jy..cp	108¼	4 sh Leh N stk	46
$500 U S 7-30s..Jy....c	107¼	20 sh Leh V R.......ls	57½
$500 City 6s, New	101¼	5 sh Minehill R	57
$400 do. New	101¼	18 sh N Cent.......ls	43¾
$1000 do. New	101	14 sh Penna R.......ls	53⅜
$2000 do. New	101	50 do.......b5	53⅜
$300 do. New	101	100 sh Susq Cl.......b60	15½
$1000 C & A 6s,'83	89	100 do.......s60	15½
$700 do...'89......ls	96	400 do......ls.s60	15½
$500 Lehigh 6s '84...c	87½	100 do.	15¾
$1000 Susq Bds......b60	62¾	100 do.......s60	15½
52 sh Cam & Am..ls	126	200 do.......s60	15½
5 do.	126	100 do.......s60	15½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110[illegible]@110⅝; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109[illegible]@109⅞; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, new, 108[illegible]@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@102⅝; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107¼; do., June, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 106⅞@107⅛; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., August, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115[illegible]@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140[illegible]@140⅝. Silver, 134@135½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅝@110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102[illegible]@102⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107@107¼; do., 2d series, 107@107¼; 3d series, 107@107¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅝@110⅞; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 107⅞@108¼; do., 1867, 107⅞@108¼; 10-40s, 102[illegible]@102⅝; 7·30s, Aug., 106⅞@107¼; do., June, 106⅞@107¼; do., July, 106⅞@107¼. Gold, 140⅜@140⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 23.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices remain without change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@7·75 for superfine; $9@10·50 for fresh ground extra; $11·50@12·50 for do. do. extra family; $11·75@12·25 for Northwestern do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $9 ℘ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat of prime quality is steady, and holders firm in their views; sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·40; and Kentucky white at $2·65@2·70. Rye is held at $1·70 for old and $1·60 for new. Corn is quiet and not so firm; sales of yellow at $1·24@1·25; and Western mixed at $1·23½. Oats are unchanged; sale of new at 70c. for prime; and 60@65c. for common.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ℘ 64 lbs.; 200 bushels Timothy sold at $3@3·55; Flaxseed is taken at $2·75@2·80 ℘ bushel for old and new.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................AUGUST 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............70|11 A. M..............78|2 P. M..............80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship C. Davenport, Stevens, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Pembroke, Potter, Dalhousie, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig W. B. Forrest, Kirby, Manzanilla, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, Lynn, J. R. White.
Schr Vernal, Perry, Newburyport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Lynn, Burnside Coal Co.
Schr L. Houston, Brynan, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Washington, G. Fales & Co.
Schr Jason, Stuart, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Providence, R. H. Powell.
Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrell, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. Veldran, Cavalier, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, W. H. Johns.
Schr Mary and Francis, Boyle, Richmond, Audenreid, Norton & Co.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Milton, do.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Sassafras, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r A. Brearley, Mullen, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Leader, Shaw, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. 31st ult., on the Fishing Banks, spoke schr J. E. Bowery, with 600 quintals of fish; took a pilot 25 miles E.NE. of Five Fathom Bank Lightship from pilot boat Henry Cope. Towed up by tug America.
Schr Iona, Kendall, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Three Sisters, Parker, from Dorchester.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Dorchester.
Schr N. Jones, Huntley, from New York.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, from Fall River.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, from New Haven.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from City Point.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Milston.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Newport.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Malden.
Schr Vernal, Perry, from Newburyport.
Schr E. and C. Brooks, Brooks, from Norwich.
Schr C. Holmes, Holmes, from Providence.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Salem.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Leeds, from Salem.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from New Bedford.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from New Bedford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, from Georgetown.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Boston.
Schr J. Veldran, Cavalier, from Boston.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrell, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, from Boston.
Schr Jason, Stewart, from Boston.
Steamer F. Franklin, McKaig, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Leader, Shaw, from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

Barque Union, from New York.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Anna, from Inagua.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Powhatan, Patten, from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 20th inst.
Brig Potomac, Snow, hence, at Bangor 20th inst.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst., and sailed again.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, hence, at Boston 21st instant.
Schrs B. C. Scribner, Burgess, and J. H. Allen, Seaman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst., and sailed next day.
Schr R. Blew, Gay, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, hence, at Pawtucket 12th instant.
Schrs Lamartine, Butler, and E. L. B. Wales, Leach, hence, at Providence 21st inst.
Schrs C. Tilton, Curtis; J. M. Flanagan, Shaw; S. C. Russell, Smith; and L and M. Reed, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st inst.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 21st inst.
Schr Clara, Eaton, hence, at Gloucester 19th inst.
Schrs H. W. Godfrey, Sears; E. W. Gardiner, Steelman; and A. Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Archer and Reeves, Ireland, hence, at Salem 20th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Arrived, U. S. steamer Tahoma, Stanton, from Norfolk.
Ship [illegible], Crowell, from San Francisco.
Ship [illegible], from Gonaive Island.
Barque Atalanta, [illegible], from Bremen.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Repudiation's Double Edge.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Albany Argus* smacks its lips over Mr. Pendleton's recent demonstration against the national creditors, saying:—

> "The subject attracts great attention in the Western States, and the policy is apparently taking the shape of a popular cry. Singularly enough, it is a cry taken up from the vocabulary of the old enemies of the Democracy, who resisted the Independent Treasury policy of Van Buren's administration, and the recognition of a specie currency, by stigmatizing it as 'gold for the office-holder, and rags for the people.'
>
> "Out West, the same cry begins to be heard—'No more gold for the creditor, and greenbacks for the people!' 'One currency for the creditor! one for the people!' 'Greenbacks for the creditor! greenbacks for the people!' Or, as it is elsewhere phrased, 'Let the debt contracted by inflation by paid by inflation!' The logic of such popular cries goes straight to the hearts of the people, for it is addressed not to their reason, but to their interests and prejudices."

—It is utterly false that the national debt was "contracted by inflation." It was contracted by war—by a war waged by slavery and sham democracy against the integrity of the republic. That war cost our people half a million of lives and five billions of money; and every life, every dime, is righteously scored up against the authors and abettors of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Had they submitted to the result of a fair election, as all beaten parties had previously done, there would have been no bloodshed and no debt. Not till the last dime is paid, the last mourner consoled, can the plotters of the Rebellion and their abettors be forgotten or forgiven.

The one righteous way to reëstablish a common currency for people and Government is to resume specie payments. But this is just what they who clamor against "rags for the people" will not have. If they will unite with us in calling and working for resumption, it can be had directly. But, while they pretend to deprecate inflation and non-redemption, they are laying plans to perpetuate and even aggravate them.

The *Argus* calls for a forced withdrawal from circulation of our National Bank currency, and for the Federal taxation of the public debt. The income from that debt is taxed already, and is subject to Federal taxation like other income. The right to tax is not "an unlimited right," as the *Argus* terms it; but we see not why it is not identical with the right to tax other income.

But Mr. Pendleton's plan of paying off the whole debt by further issues of greenbacks to the extent of two billions rather staggers some of the weaker brethren, and thus demurs the *Argus*:—

> "The proposition of Mr. Pendleton goes further than the substitution of a Government currency for the present bank circulation. It proposes to issue for the whole body of the debt, as it falls due, an equivalent amount of paper money. The process is to be graduated in some way; but in what way? The five-twenties are due in large amounts—a large part of the debt is convertible into this form. Can we afford to flood the country with the thousands of millions of greenbacks requisite for this process of debt-extinction? We can see how easy it may be thus to swamp the debt, but would it not swamp all debts and flood all property? Would not the deluge of paper sweep away the whole fabric of credit and existing valuations? We must learn how this process is to be made gradual, before we can realize its value as a measure of statesmanship."

—The *Argus* is evidently not up to the Western standard of Democracy. To "swamp all debts," by making money so abundant that a creditor will instinctively run at the sight of his debtor, fearing that the latter will insist on paying him off, is the hoped-for Millennium of the embarrassed and the thriftless. Most men could easily pay their debts—or suppose they could—if we only had ten times the currency we now have; so that $1000 worth (at present valuation) of corner-lots or wild lands would readily pay $10,000 of debt. Only pass the word that the Pendleton policy will "swamp *all* debts," and its champions will be rapidly multiplied, especially at the West.

The Treasury Department in Danger.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is necessary that President Johnson should turn his attention at once to the condition of the Treasury Department. The recent letter of McCulloch does not meet the case. The enormous frauds that have been committed upon the revenue — in whisky, tobacco, petroleum, and other things — amount, as far as they have been discovered, to little less than a hundred millions of dollars. What the undiscovered frauds amount to we cannot say; but judging from the gross mismanagement of the Treasury in all its branches, the losses of the Government are much greater, probably, than those that have been brought to light. Then there are the startling revelations of deficiencies and irregularities, involving stupendous sums, which we have referred to before, and which the extracts of secret and suppressed investigations in our hands seem to confirm. The aggregate amount is said to be hundreds of millions; so enormous, indeed, that we have been afraid to publish the evidence. This was brought out by a committee of the House, not yet published. The specific amounts named, about which there appears little doubt, is in one case over fifty millions, in another twenty millions, and so on of other sums. Some of these deficiencies and irregularities date back to the time when Mr. Chase left the Treasury Department. But although the extracts we hold, taken from the investigations secretly made in the committee, show a fearful state of things, the evidence has been so carefully withheld from the public, or suppressed, that there is reason to believe the whole truth has not yet been obtained. We want more light upon the subject. The bondholders and the people generally will feel uneasy until the Treasury Department be thoroughly overhauled. It devolves upon the President to see that this be done without delay. He must not be satisfied with what this or that official may tell him; but he must know, and must let the public know, the true condition of the Treasury as investigated by a Committee of the House.

Mr. Chase, when Secretary, organized the Department in all its details; but he was not much of an organizer, as we have seen from the looseness of the whole system, from the opportunities afforded for frauds, and from the accumulation of a stupendous debt for which there was no necessity. Had the Treasury been properly managed by him, and the amount of revenue raised at that time which we now raise, instead of borrowing and issuing bonds at a ruinous rate, the debt would not have been more than half or a third as large. He was utterly incompetent for the position he held. He had but one idea, and that was to create a bondholding class, a moneyed oligarchy, and the powerful national bank system, for the purpose of reaching the Presidency through their influence. He left the Treasury in such a condition that President Lincoln had great difficulty in finding a man to take his place. Finally Mr. Fessenden accepted the position; but he was so disgusted that he soon resigned. Then a creature and financial disciple of Mr. Chase, a small country banker from Indiana and the Comptroller of the Currency, was made Secretary. Through the Chase influence, and because no statesman could be found willing to take charge of the department in its condition at that time, Mr. McCulloch was, unfortunately, elevated to the position. Since he became Secretary, our financial affairs have been going from a bad to a worse condition. He has been floundering about in ignorance of where he was or what to do. At one time he raised the cry of on to specie payments, in chorus with the same radical organs which nearly ruined the country with their "on to Richmond" cries, and at another time he stops the contraction of the currency because he sees the revenue going and ruin staring him in the face. Had it not been for the wonderful resources of this great country, the Treasury would have been bankrupt before now, under his mismanagement. Should he remain Secretary two or three years longer, there will be reason to fear a bankrupt Treasury, notwithstanding all our national resources and the surprising industry of the people. No people or government can stand long such incapacity as he exhibits, and the stupendous frauds and losses that are the consequences. To save the Treasury from bankruptcy, the republic from great financial disasters, and himself from blame, the President should suspend Mr. McCulloch at once, and appoint some experienced financier and able statesman as Secretary of the Treasury. This only can save the Department from impending danger.

Italy—Rome.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Rufus King, our late Minister to Rome, has closed the shop and returned to his own country. In this he has done exactly right. Congress refused to make an appropriation for his salary after the 30th of June last; and he took the hint, as became a gentleman by birth and breeding. From no dislike or distrust of General King, but because it believed the mission no longer required, Congress stopped the salary; so the General considered his mission at an end.

Rome is a part of Italy. Her people are Italians; the walls of her capitol should echo the debates of the Italian Parliament; they *would* do so if her people were not awed into servility by foreign policy and foreign bayonets. France, Austria, and Spain say that Italy shall not have her ancient capitol, and Italy is forced to wait. But it was a scandal and an amazement to the republicans of Europe that this country should seem to be a silent partner in the conspiracy against Italian unity. Let us take care that she be so nevermore.

The Law of Impeachment.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The remedy of impeachment is not a novel one, although its application to the President would be novel, and we presume it is because of such novelty of application in the contemplated impeachment of Andrew Johnson, that it is magnified into something terrible and startling. We do not see any justification for the impressions which have been studiously cultivated regarding it. Everything has been done to make it appear that Congress in impeaching the President would be exceeding its powers—would be perpetrating some dreadful act full of evil portent, and fraught with trouble to the country. There is no reason for this. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy, especially provided to meet just such cases of official malpractice as President Johnson has been guilty of, and we do not see why his removal and disfranchisement need create any greater disturbance than the removal of any other President by operation of law. Every President, except two, who died, has been retired by operation of the law, and Andrew Johnson will be retired also, whether before or at the end of his term remains to be seen.

A serious error has been adopted by many people in supposing that an official must be guilty of an indictable offense to be subject to impeachment. This is not the case. Every public officer is as responsible as any private citizen to the ordinary process of the penal law, and consequently the constitutional organization of the departments of the Government only requires that the power of impeachment should apply to public officers for official offenses, by an immediate removal and perpetual disqualification. The subjects of impeachment are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." Treason is constitutionally defined; bribery is determinable by the rules of law, "other high crimes or misdemeanors" are an indefinite classification of official delinquencies intended to subserve the public good by leaving it to the determination of the high court of impeachment, whether the offense charged shall be so classed, and the party on trial convicted. These embrace equally those cases of official misconduct which may also be prosecuted by indictment or information, as those cases which are only cognizable in a course of impeachment. For instance, every species of direct corruption committed by a judge, whether off or on the bench, would furnish occasion for an indictment to punish the offense, as well as for impeachment to remove the offender. But for the arbitrary deportment, the oppressive conduct of a justice in court, the ordinary tribunals can afford no redress. The judicial history exhibits a great variety of both these descriptions of offenses. Lord Bacon is a memorable example of the corruption of money, yet he could not thereby produce as much oppression and wrong, as the judicial aberrations of Jeffries, Scroggs, or Tresilian, from party hatred and passion. At a period of great party contest, when popish plots were the bug-bear of religious factions, the non-conformity of the Duke of York, the presumptive heir to the crown, and a great body of the Catholic nobility, had raised a hue and cry throughout the kingdom, Lord C. J. Croggs heard that the grand jury intended to present the illustrious offenders, and he dismissed the grand jury before they had completed the business of the sessions. Nobody doubts the right of the court, in the exercise of a wise discretion, to discharge a grand jury, yet the circumstances surrounding this case caused an impeachment of the chief justice. The act was charged as illegal and arbitrary; a high misdemeanor, a violation of his oath, and the means to subvert the fundamental laws of the land.

Hon. Alexander Addison, chief justice of the western circuit in Pennsylvania, was impeached, tried, and removed from office for a similar offense by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1802. He interrupted an associate judge, who was not a lawyer, in instructing the Grand Jury as to the law, and adjourned the court so as to prevent their hearing his associate's opinion. But as C. J. Scroggs and Judge Addison both acted as judges in court, the ordinary tribunals could not arraign or punish their misconduct, and the process of impeachment was indispensable to the purposes of justice. Neither of these judges had been guilty of an indictable offense, or a technical misdemeanor under common or statute law, but of arbitrary conduct in office, which numerous settled parliamentary cases, as well as American ones, make an impeachable misdemeanor.

The difference of time and place makes often, in law and reason, an essential difference in the delinquency and punishment of an offensive act, even by a private citizen. The giving the lie, in a street or a tavern, is a breach of good manners, and generally terminates in a personal rencontre; yet it is not an offense in the law, but if the same indecorous expression is pronounced in a court of justice it is highly penal. If a man swears in the presence of a justice of the peace, he may be fined and committed. A blow given in the highway is a mere misdemeanor, but if given in Westminster Hall it has been regarded as a species of treason. If a citizen were to threaten a judge on the street or in a private room for his conduct in court, it would only be subject to the operation of the laws regulating individual intercourse, but such a threat in court would be a contempt for which immediate commitment to jail would be the penalty. Such being the case with private citizens, it is also the case that certain officials may not be at liberty to act as base men without impairing the dignity and authority of their offices, and thereby undermining and bringing into contempt the institutions of their country. Judges have been impeached and removed from the bench in this country for getting drunk off the bench as well as on. Unfitness for duty on the bench because of drunkenness is an impeachable, but not an indictable, offense. Drunkenness off the bench is an impeachable misdemeanor because of the degradation into which it drags an important office, destroying its respectability and usefulness.

The same reasons will apply to the President. The Executive office, like that of the king, never dies. The President cannot shift it from his shoulders, and we have never doubted the present incumbent's liability to impeachment for numerous offenses against the law and public morals. An Attorney-General has been impeached in England for giving a "wrong opinion." This would be harsh if it were merely an error of judgment; but it was not an error of judgment. Like Stanbery's opinion on the Reconstruction laws, it was intentionally perverse, and the intent was a question of fact, to be determined by the jury, just as malice is in a case of murder. Sensible men know what an Executive means by his course, just as they can trace the purpose of a criminal. Who can doubt that the assaults made by the President upon the Civil Rights law and Freedmen's Bureau law, after they had been passed by constitutional majorities over his vetoes, were impeachable offenses? He was bound by his oath to execute the laws in good faith, instead of which he endeavored to excite the passions of the multitude against them by denouncing them as unconstitutional and otherwise obnoxious.

In Woodeson's "Essay on the Law of Parliamentary Impeachments," page 596, he says:—"It is certain that magistrates and officers intrusted with the administration of public affairs, may abuse their delegated powers to the extensive detriment of the community, and at the same time in manner not properly cognizable before the ordinary tribunals;" and further on, at page 601-2, he continues, "Such kinds of misdeeds as peculiarly injure the commonwealth by the abuse of high offices of trust are the most proper, and have been the most usual, grounds for this kind of prosecution. Thus, if a lord chancellor be guilty of bribery, or of acting grossly contrary to the duty of his office; if the judges mislead their sovereign by unconstitutional opinions; if any other magistrate attempt to subvert the fundamental laws, or introduce arbitrary power—these have been deemed cases adapted to parliamentary inquiry and decision. So, where a lord chancellor has been thought to have put the seal to an ignominious treaty; a lord admiral to neglect the safeguard of the sea; an ambassador to betray his trust; a privy counsellor to propound or support pernicious or dishonorable measures, or a confidential adviser of his sovereign to obtain exorbitant grants or incompatible employments. These imputations have properly occasioned impeachments, because it is apparent how little the ordinary tribunals are calculated to take cognizance of such offenses, or to investigate and reform the general policy of the State."

Instead of the law favoring the doctrine that a public officer can only be impeached for an indictable offense, it distinctly sustains the opposite ground, that impeachment is the remedy for official offenses which are not remediable by ordinary course of law. The Duke of Buckingham was impeached for the purchase and sale of offices. Have we any Buckinghams in this country? Lord Finch was impeached for unlawful methods of enlarging the forest when assistant to the justices in Eyre, for delivering opinions which he knew to be contrary to law, and for drawing the business of the court to his chamber. How moderate and venial these offenses seem compared to the stupendous outrages to which the American people have been subjected by the President! We confess we have never seen the necessity for the extended examination into his personal habits and delinquencies which the Congressional Committee has undertaken. His public record convicts him of impeachable offenses enough under the law to remove a score of Presidents.

General Grant's Position.

From the Chicago Republican.

It is useless to deny that the acceptance by General Grant of the office of Secretary of War, even though it be temporary, has disappointed many of his most cordial friends and ardent admirers. Here in Illinois we have not been in the habit of questioning the propriety of his conduct, our admiration for the achievements of the man having been so great as to almost preclude the idea that it was possible for him to make a mistake. He "swung around the circle" with Andrew Johnson, and his friends were satisfied with the explanation "that he was obeying the orders of his Commander-in-Chief. "He made few or no speeches, but his remarks, in public and private, were of such a negative character as to please both friends and foes. Even then his admirers never wavered in their support, but upheld him as the high-toned gentleman and thorough soldier. It is true, Mr. Washburn and others—who claim to know—informed us that Grant was "all right," and these repeated assurances tended to relieve the public mind of all anxiety with regard to his real position.

But this is the wrong time to try to satisfy the American people with the asseverations of friends. Andrew Johnson's assurances were never once doubted by the Republican party till after the assassination of the lamented Lincoln; and, although we would not insult General Grant by making such a comparison, still the treachery of Mr. Johnson will make the people more cautious in the future as to whom they will support for the offices of President and Vice-President.

It may, however, be said with justice of General Grant that he has neither said nor done anything which can lead any one to suppose that he indorses the acts and policy of the President; but it is this very reticence of which his friends and admirers complain. True, they have heard his Chief of Staff speak, and several prominent politicians have claimed to be the exponents of his opinions; but all this is unsatisfactory, and, if persisted in, cannot fail to damage his chances for the highest office in the gift of the people. The time has passed when that man who was never known to utter a single opinion or sentiment was the most available candidate for office. We must have men for office who are of positive character—who have identified themselves with the party to which they propose to belong, and with which they claim to act in sympathy. General Grant is a great man. He has demonstrated this on many a bloody field; and to him may fairly be ascribed the honor of having been mainly instrumental in subduing the Rebellion. But he is not greater than the people; and much as his character and genius may be admired, he will have to demonstrate to a certainty that he is thoroughly sound on all the great questions of the day, before he will receive the cordial support of those who, during our darkest days, proved their loyalty both by word and deed.

General Grant, Mr. Stanton, and the President.

From the N. Y. Times.

The removal of General Sheridan affords the *Tribune* a pretext for again misrepresenting and assailing the position of General Grant. Our contemporary divides its attention between Mr. Johnson and the General, charging them with equal responsibility, and representing the latter as voluntarily and faithlessly instrumental in carrying out the President's design. Here is an exemplification of the tone in which the *Tribune* renews its assault:—

> "That instrument which Edwin M. Stanton refused to become, which no power of the President could make him, Grant *is*. We judge by the facts. For one year Andrew Johnson contemplated the insult to the nation of removing the soldier who of all our soldiers best represents its principles, but dared not, *could* not, while Mr. Stanton was in the Cabinet. On August 12 Mr. Stanton is removed; on August 12 General Grant accepts his place; on August 19 General Sheridan is removed. Why, this is logic! One little week after General Grant becomes Secretary of War, Sheridan is disgraced. How is the conclusion to be avoided that the President sought and found in General Grant the means by which he might break down Sheridan, and with him the spirit of the people? Bitterly, indeed, have the loyal been deceived who thought that General Grant might have said to an apostate President:—'If I become a part of an administration which every patriot despises, and take at your hands this civil office, which I have as much right to refuse as that of Postmaster-General or Postmaster, I do so on this condition: you shall respect the loyal principle of the nation—you shall not remove Sheridan.' But as General Grant did not say this, the President took him into his Cabinet, and dictated to him the order by which Sheridan is dishonored and the people threatened and defied."

According to the *Tribune*, then, General Grant is the "instrument" in Mr. Johnson's hands for waging war on the reconstruction policy of Congress. Grant is "the means" "sought and found" by the President "by which he might break down Sheridan, and with him the spirit of the people." What Mr. Stanton doggedly refused to do, General Grant has cheerfully and readily done—he has become a party to "the order by which Sheridan is dishonored, and the people threatened and defied." Such are the *Tribune's* allegations. What are the facts?

The first point that challenges remark is the new-found fondness for Mr. Stanton which the *Tribune* displays. We are asked to believe that "for one year" he alone prevented the removal of Sheridan. Now we are not unmindful of Mr. Stanton's firmness in opposition to the ill-advised course of the President, and on that ground have regretted and condemned his suspension. How happens it, however, that "for one year" and more the *Tribune* uttered not a word in Mr. Stanton's praise, but on the contrary uniformly did what it could to break him down? How happens it that when Mr. Stanton was suspended the *Tribune* looked on complacently—forgetting public interests and party necessities in the gratification of a long-cherished personal grudge? The *Tribune* then said nothing about Mr. Stanton's support of Sheridan—nothing about his fidelity to the Republican policy—nothing about the outrage to the party implied in the President's act. What is now printed in Mr. Stanton's praise is a mere after-thought, a piece of shallow hypocrisy, dictated by no regard for him, personally or politically, nor by any other consideration than a desire to tarnish the reputation of General Grant.

In the pursuit of this object, the *Tribune's* only chance lies in the falsification of unquestioned facts. As the basis of its attack, it assumes that but for Mr. Stanton's suspension and General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department, Sheridan would not have been removed. The hypothesis is too absurd to deceive anybody. Mr. Johnson removes Sheridan now in defiance of General Grant's remonstrances; as easily might he have done so six months ago, whether Mr. Stanton concurred or not. It is an assertion of Executive authority which the War Department could nowise hinder. Save in the form of protest, both Mr. Stanton and General Grant were powerless in the premises. All that is needed for the justification of either is proof that he did exert his influence, honestly and energetically, in support of Sheridan. So far as Mr. Stanton is concerned, this is admitted. How is it with regard to General Grant?

We are not required to go beyond the columns of the *Tribune* for an answer. From its editorials, brimful of malice and perversion, we turn to its Washington despatches. These afford conclusive evidence that General Grant was not the passive "instrument" he is alleged to have been—that he was not the willing "means" in the perpetration of a blunder and a wrong. And on this subject our contemporary's correspondent is in harmony with the correspondents of all the daily journals. Without an exception, so far as we have observed, the Washington despatches, from whatever source, bear testimony to the fact that before and since his acceptance of the Secretaryship General Grant steadily and earnestly opposed the removal of Sheridan. To this extent Grant stands completely justified. He has not accepted the President's policy. He has not identified himself with the President's insane conduct. He has not made himself a party to the responsibility of the President in this deliberate onslaught on the policy of Congress.

But does not Grant's issue of the order implicate him? Most assuredly not. We can imagine the form of an order which General Grant could not have signed without self-stultification and dishonor. An order, for instance, embodying censure of Sheridan for the manner in which he has executed the Reconstruction law. Nothing, however, could more plainly reveal the attitude of General Grant than the terms of the document which he has issued. The fifth section is to all intents and purposes an indorsement of Sheridan's orders and acts, and so it is everywhere interpreted. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent shall be our witness. His despatch opens thus:—

> "The important army order which has been contemplated for some days past, making radical changes in three military departments, was made public this afternoon by General Grant. The way it was worded created some comment, and the opinion was very freely expressed that the President and Grant had had an open rupture, and that the latter had issued the instructions to Thomas in the fifth section solely because the President would not heed his advice not to remove Sheridan."

Does this look like collusion with Mr. Johnson? Does this indicate that wicked and wanton compliance with Mr. Johnson's will, for which the *Tribune* would have General Grant arraigned at the bar of loyal opinion? Does it not rather show that, while in the performance of a mere routine act General Grant carries out the order of the President, he does it in a manner which most effectually asserts his own authority to control the administration of the law? In effect, this fifth section declares: "Mr. Johnson may remove district commanders, but appoint whom he may, their administration of the law shall be subject only to the orders of General Grant."

We shall not be accused of piling up proofs unnecessarily, if we add to the *Tribune's* statements those of the careful correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*. The despatch of the latter is as follows:—

> "The style in which General Grant issued the President's order relieving General Sheridan is very distasteful to Mr. Johnson's friends, and particularly so to the ring who have been clamoring for General Sheridan's removal.
>
> "The President has made no allusion to General Grant's written protest against it, and the evident intention is to suppress General Grant's letter on the subject. At any rate, the President went so far last night as to intimate that no such document existed. It is, however, known positively that when the President announced his intention to suspend Secretary Stanton, General Grant sent in writing an earnest remonstrance to the President against the proposed action.
>
> "This paper is now buried at the White House. In the same manner General Grant, on receiving the President's order yesterday, at once called upon him and protested against it, and afterwards sent a written protest couched in very strong and pointed language, which will, in all probability, be withheld."

Beyond doubt, the style of General Grant's order "is very distasteful to Mr. Johnson's friends." It shows that he will not yield to Mr. Johnson's dictation in matters which Congress has confided to the General of the Army of the United States. It shows that his action is only in the line of his duty, and that his real influence will be exerted in support of the intentions of Congress touching the administration of the law.

In confirmation of what the Boston *Advertiser's* correspondent affirms as to the written communications of General Grant to the President, we are enabled to state that these documents were couched in the most emphatic language, and that they leave no room for a repetition of the misrepresentations indulged in by the *Tribune*. These letters should be published, and published they will be when Congress assembles, if not sooner. Were General Grant a mere partisan, a popularity-hunter, their publication would not be contingent on the selfish caprice of Mr. Johnson.

The same reserve, the same disinterested devotion to duty, the same consciousness of strength and assurance of final success which have characterized the soldier, now characterize the Acting Secretary of War. He can patiently await the time when the publication of his views will vindicate him from aspersions cast by those who, like the *Tribune*, disguise the trickery of partisanship under a shallow pretense of patriotic zeal. In the meantime, the order to which General Grant's signature is attached sufficiently indicates the principles and purposes by which he will be actuated in his present sphere of duty. It is enough to know that these are as far removed from the principles and purposes of Mr. Johnson as from the aims of the Southern malcontents to whom the *Tribune* would extend amnesty and power.

Mr. Carlyle in the Rapids of Niagara.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Bewilderment, when not too stunning, is a pleasing sensation. It pricks the mind into a delightful activity; it wraps one's faculties with a cool and bracing sea-mist of agreeable doubts; it is, in fact, a genuine refreshment for a languid summerday.

For instance, on such a sultry forenoon as the one that now finds us driving our accustomed editorial pen—an occupation which, at this season, men in more favored professions can exchange for bluefish—we find ourselves under obligation to our old friend, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, for a variety of cool, refreshing, bewildering, exquisite sensations, consequent upon reading his last lucubration, entitled "Shooting Niagara; and After?" No bluefish at Fire Island is so full of game as our stiff and stubborn old friend, Mr. Carlyle. A perusal of his last paper has made our very nerves tingle with merriment, indignation, pride, and grief. The venerable philosopher is still full of grandeur, conceit, folly, wisdom, nobility, and meanness. There is no man like him. When he dies and is buried, let his name not be forgotten; for nature will never reproduce his like; and if he is lost from remembrance, he is lost to the world forever.

Apparently the object of Mr. Carlyle's latest lucubration is to protest against Democracy. He begins with America, and ends with England, ridiculing whatever is noblest in the democratic tendencies of both. He is, perhaps, the only distinguished literary man now living who spells negro with two gs. We have not counted, but we make a rough estimate that he says "nigger" about a hundred times. For instance, he wants to know whether a "Quashee Nigger" is equal to "Socrates or Shakespeare." Of course not; for a Quashee nigger, like Mr. Carlyle himself, cannot justly be called equal to Socrates or Shakespeare. He says that "the nigger is evidently a poor blockhead, with good dispositions, affections, attachments—with a turn for nigger melodies and the like." By which it does not seem to have occurred to the angry old gentleman that "nigger melodies" are written and sung exclusively by white men, who blacken their faces with burnt cork in order to attain by art a status in humanity which they were denied by nature. "Servantship," says our grumbler, "ought to be a contract for life;" to which he adds, "and this was already the nigger's essential position." What a pity it is, therefore, that American slavery has been abolished! "The American case," he says, is "begirt with frantic abolitionists, fire-breathing like the old chimera." Accordingly, he throws cold water on the abolitionists, in order to put out the incendiary flames. "The nigger's case," he adds, "was not the most pressing in the world, but among the least so." And the wrinkle-faced, shaggy-browed cynic is actually in a pet because the good-natured nigger has had the luck to get his unimportant case so early attended to. The grim critic describes the British colonies in general as "all ungoverned, and nine-tenths of them full of boa-constrictors, rattlesnakes, parliamentary eloquences, and emancipated niggers, ripening towards nothing but destruction." He then, in particular, describes Dominica, and says that it is governed by a "piebald Parliament of Eleven," and that "the head Demosthenes there is a nigger tinman."

Well, these extracts are enough for specimens.

Now in what state of mind must a man be who can sit down, in good health, in comfortable circumstances, and in the year 1867, and write such a diatribe? What can be the fibre of his brain? What are the component juices of his blood? Is this the same man who once taught us to revere Oliver Cromwell? But certainly, if Oliver Cromwell were alive to-day, there is no man in England whom he would so roughly rebuke as Thomas Carlyle. In former days Mr. Carlyle rendered great service to progress. He helped to emancipate the intellect both of England and America. Thousands of young men, in both countries—taking up his books, and reading them with unwonted eagerness—grew strong with the strength of this sturdy master. But the palmy days of the old hero are past. He has outlived his better self. He is in his dotage. He is fallen into a peevish garrulity. He insists on making himself an enemy of liberty. Once, when his hands were strong, he sought to push the world ahead; now that they are weak, he is trying to hold it back.

What business has Thomas Carlyle to be taking the side of the American slaveholder against the American negro and his emancipation? What business has Thomas Carlyle to be taking the side of the British aristocracy against the British people?

"How are the mighty fallen!"

The Martyrs.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

We really do not see what the radical brethren are going to do. The "Martyrs" are multiplying so rapidly on their hands that they cannot tell what to do with them, or where to put them. When the President ejected Mr. Stanton from the Cabinet, the other day, the sympathies of the brethren were acutely touched, and in a moment of gushing benevolence some of them resolved to make him a candidate for the Presidency—if only to spite President Johnson and the Copperheads.

But now that General Sheridan has also been shown the back door, the "moral idea" party find another martyr upon their hands. He, too, must be provided for. But *how*, is the thing that perplexes them. As there is only one President to elect, it is perfectly clear that the nomination cannot be distributed among several. In this dilemma, we trust it will not be deemed an impertinence on the part of the *Express* to suggest to our radical friends a ready mode of freeing them from their embarrassment. We propose when the Rump Congress reassembles next winter, that the Constitution be so amended as to provide for the election of several Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The power to accomplish some such change in the fundamental law is undoubted. As the same power has been exercised in various other cases, why not in this? To make assurance doubly sure, the majority have only to turn out of their seats the few Democrats that are still permitted to sit there. They have the "power" to do that too, and as they have not scrupled to exercise it time and again heretofore, when some "moral idea" was to be realized, it is not to be presumed they will hesitate to avail themselves of it now, when "martyrs" are to be provided for. All the fat offices of right belong to the radicals, and if President Johnson expel the one, or remove another for cause, ways and means will necessarily be found to repair the loss. Hence the necessity, under existing circumstances, of the Constitutional amendment.

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FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

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Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

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For the Evening Telegraph.

A SUMMER REVERIE.

BY STOCKTON BATES.

Gently the scented breath of blooming glades
Steals o'er the sense, and calms the troubled breast,
Torn with emotions wild. The cooling shades,
With drowsy influence, lull the soul to rest.

Each nodding flower waves its slender arms,
And bends above the stream as if to view,
With harmless vanity, its mirrored charms,
Or bless the soil from which its beauties grew.

The soft repose of nature soothes the fears,
The slumberous songs of insects drown the sighs,
The sparkling dewdrops mock at fruitless tears,
And all serenely smile the cloudless skies.

The twitt'ring birds hop joyously about,
And take what God bestows for every need;
While laughing children ring the merry shout,
And sport with careless hearts upon the mead.

Thus lulled by scenes so tranquil and serene,
The spirit broods no more on earthly wrongs,
But swells the hymns of praise through arches green,
That join the symphonies of angel throngs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GIRARD COLLEGE.—Charles E. Lex, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Girard College, has appointed the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, as follows:—

On Household.—James J. Boswell, Chairman: Messrs. Heaton, Coleman, Hoffman, Jones, and Truman.

On Instruction.—Augustus Heaton, Chairman; Messrs. Jones, Roberts, Fry, Remsen, and Haines.

On Discipline and Discharge.—Robert M. Foust, Chairman; Messrs. Horne, Truman, Rhoads, Moore, and Gill.

On Admission.—Christian J. Hoffman, Chairman; Messrs. Conrow, Coleman, Moore, Horne, and Remsen.

On Manual Labor.—Albert C. Roberts, Chairman; Messrs. Gill, Haines, Conrow, Horne, and Fry.

On Library.—Horatio Gates Jones, Chairman; Messrs. Gill, Fry, Roberts, Rhoads, and Remsen.

On Accounts.—Robert T. Gill, Chairman: Messrs. Hines, Conrow, Moore, Horne, and Ford.

On Estimates.—James J. Boswell, Chairman; Messrs. Heaton, Foust, Hoffman, Gill, Jones, and Roberts.

On Hospital.—Albert C. Roberts, Chairman; Messrs. Coleman; Gill, Foust, Hoffman, and Truman.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—Notwithstanding the rain, the Nicholson pavement on North Broad street makes fair progress. It is now finished and ready for use as far south as Jefferson street. In all the pouring rain yesterday afternoon the men engaged upon the pavement were at work, and the movable furnaces employed in heating the gravel and melting the pitch were sending up their clouds of smoke in the face of the descending torrents. Drenched to the skin, the men yet worked on right cheerily. The street is unpaved and prepared for the flooring as far as Master street, while the timbers and blocks are lying along the sidewalks south of Thompson street. The water runs from the finished portion of the pavement as from the surface of a polished table; no mudholes or gullies can be found. The street affords as clean and clear a surface for travel as it did in the most dry and favorable weather. As a highway for vehicles it cannot be surpassed. What will be its condition when the frosts of winter enter the ground and begin their upheaving process in the spring, remains yet to be seen.

A CAMP MEETING ROBBERY.—Rev. A. Manship, Pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, has returned home from the Concord Camp Meeting, held in Caroline county, Maryland, minus his watch, a quantity of clothing, and some fifty dollars in cash, stolen from his tent by some adroit thief. He was engaged last Sunday the entire day and evening, and retired with another minister shortly before eleven o'clock. The watch was a present to Mr. Manship, from a congregation of which he was pastor nineteen years ago, and the guard was very highly valued as a memento of the deceased wife of Mr. Manship. Several other tents were entered and pilfered, and, as it was in the days of old, so it appears to be now:—"There was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them."

SUSPECTED THEFT.—Last evening a crowd was collected at Sixth and Pine streets, owing to the arrest of a colored man who attempted to dispose of a valuable gold watch and chain to a jeweller, whose place of business is on Sixth street, above Pine. The chain had been appended to the watch by means of a ring, which was bent in a manner indicating that force had been used in taking it from the watch. The storekeeper suspecting that the watch and chain had been stolen, called in a policeman who was passing, who took the alleged thief to the Fifth Ward Station, where he gave the name of John H. Kelly. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE FRAUDULENT BOND TROUBLE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Arrests continue to be made of persons alleged to have been concerned in the execution of fraudulent bonds in the Third Collection District of Pennsylvania. Two of the parties to one of the bonds were arrested in New York on Wednesday, and one of them was brought to this city by Revenue Inspector Wood. The other will be brought on to-day. An arrest was made in this city yesterday of a resident, and a reported man of means, on the charge of having aided and abetted in the execution of the bonds. The accused will have a hearing in a few days. The United States District Attorney has been working energetically for some months to get at the parties concerned in these frauds.

The Jewelry Manufacture in France.

A Paris letter to a London paper says:—"The jewellers and goldsmiths of France are a most important body, and are continually increasing in numbers, as a stroll among the jewellers and trinket-makers will soon prove to the visitor who remembers the French jewelry and goldsmith's work of 1855. Paris is the centre of the trade; but there are great branches of it at Lyons, and Marseilles, and Besancon. A great lapidary trade has arisen, moreover, in the Jura. The quantity of gold annually used by French jewellers and goldsmiths is estimated at seventeen tons, while the manufactured silver amounts to eighty-nine tons. The total annual value of the gold and silver work of France is set down at £3,825,600, exclusive of precious stones. There are 20,500 persons in the trade, of whom 12,500 are strictly workmen. The number of manufacturers is 1250.

"This great trade is carried on, as a rule, in small workshops, and it offers to the inquirer exceedingly favorable views of the French small workshop system. There are not many masters who employ more than eight or ten workmen. A great many of the skilled men work apart, and employ one journeyman and apprentices. The female labor used in this trade is confined to the polishing process. Since the exhibition of 1855 machinery has been largely introduced into the trade without, the Committee of Selection maintain, harming the character or finish of the work. The French Committee assert that 'plated gold jewelry is without a rival abroad, and enables French commerce to compete with the low standard gold work of England and Germany.' The social conditions under which this trade is now carried on appear to be extremely happy, and favorable to its prosperous development. Since 1855 the masters and workmen have formed themselves into a common association for the amicable adjustment of their respective interests."

Letter from John Bright.

The following letter is a reply to one sent to John Bright, the great English radical, accompanying an afghan which was presented by Mrs. Lincoln to the National Fair for Orphans, the proceeds to be divided between the Soldiers' and Sailors' and Colored Orphan Homes of New York.

Donations were solicited by the lady managers of the colored home, with the assurance that when a certain amount was raised the afghan should be sent to John Bright, as a memorial of the great interest he had taken in the cause of freedom:—

"ROCHDALE, July 8, 1867.—Dear Madam:—I write to thank you and the ladies associated with you as managers of the 'National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children,' for the very handsome and valuable present you have forwarded to me. The afghan is much admired here, but its value is immensely increased because it once belonged to your great and good President. I feel much indebted to the ladies who had me in their kind remembrance, and who have sent me this beautiful gift.

"I have great satisfaction in reviewing the course I took in reference to your great struggle, and often lament that it was not taken by all my countrymen. If all the influential men of this country had looked with a generous eye upon your late contest I believe the two nations would have been united, in a solid friendship which nothing hereafter would have been able to disturb.

"I hope good men and women in both countries will do all they can to wipe out the remembrance of all that is evil in the past. This is needful for the good of the two countries, and for the good of all the world.

"With many thanks to yourself, to the ladies who are united with you, and to all concerned in the purchase of the gift you have forwarded to me, and which my family will always so greatly value, I am, with the highest respect, very truly yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT."

A Woman One Hundred and Seven Years Old.

The London *City Press* says:—"Springhead, nestling in a lovely valley of flowers, and blushing fruit, sinuous with acres of water-cress, has long been a popular resort of Londoners; for apart from its natural attractions, there was an aged female, Mrs. Clayton, mother of the proprietress on the north side of the stream, that every visitor desired to see. She was born in January, 1760, and until lately assisted her daughter, Mrs. Arthur. Her health was uniformly good, she generally rose at 6 A. M., and retired at 9 P. M., and walked often to Gravesend, a distance of three miles, without apparent fatigue—this she did within two months of her decease. On the 3d ult., while engaged in the cress-house, she was seized with a trembling fit—the precursor of dissolution—from which time she gradually sank, until Sunday, the 14th, when, after taking an affectionate leave of her family, she closed her eyes as if for sleep, and gently passed away, aged one hundred and seven years and seven months."

Prussian Losses in the War.

The *Journal of the Royal Statistical Office* at Berlin gives the first official report that has been published of the losses of the Prussian army in the last war. According to this report the effective strength of the army brought into the field by Prussia and her allies was 437,262 men (including 129 generals and 8964 officers) and 110,192 horses. The total number of the wounded was 669 officers and 15,508 men; of those who remained on the field, 178 officers and 2753 men; of those who died of their wounds, 64 officers and 1435 men; and of those who died of illnesses contracted during the campaign, 53 officers and 6734 men. The total loss amounts to 315 officers, 10,562 men, and 6490 horses. The number of officers wounded was relatively twice as great as that of the private soldiers.

—When Mrs. Siddons retired from the stage, the public dramatic taste declined a good deal. *Blue Beard*, and *Timour the Tartar*, with real horses, were indispensable adjuncts to *Coriolanus* and *King Lear*. "Nothing will draw but horses," said Henry Davis. "Naturally," said Sheridan.

—A quartet of soldiers, who had lost limbs in battle, recently gave a serenade, and sang, "'Tis sweet to be remembered."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..........5·18 MOON RISES..........morn.
SUN SETS..........6·45 HIGH WATER..........7·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 13
Union	Southampton	New York	Aug. 13
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 14
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 21
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 24
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Aug. 24
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. —
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 24
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Sarah Jane, Camp, Bridgeton, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Ida L, Adams, Norfolk, Captain.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Grace Webster, Randall, 5 days from New Bedford, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Gov. Jas. Y. Smith, Crowell, from Providence, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr P. B. Price, Brittingham, 5 days from Pocomoke river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr H. M. Wright, Siddall, from New Haven.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 17th inst.
Barque Barlow, Dunn, hence, at St. John, N. B., 20th instant.
Brig F. Nelson, Wiley, hence, at Portland 20th inst.
Brig W. Creevy, Haley, for Mobile, cleared at New York 21st inst.
Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 20th inst.
Brig F. Foulkes, Townsend, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 9th inst.
Brig A. Milliken, Este, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 15th inst.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 19th inst.
Schrs A. Pharo, Shourds; J. B. Myers, Elwood; and Trident, Jameson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.
Schrs Cherub, Layman, and Lady Emma, Snedicor, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 20th inst.
Schr Palma, Brewster, hence, at Newport 19th inst.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Wareham for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schr Julia, Delany, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.
Schr E. English, Sipple, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 18th inst.
Schr S Price, Stevens, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Sylvi. Reynolds, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 15th inst.
Schr S S. Lee, Milton, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schrs M. S. Lewis, Lewis, and M. E. Rankin, Crosby, from Centreville; E. Bacon, Case, from Salem; and Golden Eagle, Howes, from New Bedford, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 20th inst.
Schrs D. M. French, Jones; D. S. Siner, Huntley; W. B. Thomas, Winsmore; L. S. Levering, Corson; C. E. Paige, Frink; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; S. Purves, Jones; M. Riley, Riley; A. S. Brown, Fisk; M. A. McGahan, Call; Admiral, Steelman; E. L. Smith, Smith; T. T. Weaver, Weaver; and J. Burley, Williams, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Richmond 20th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the channel heretofore open inside the beacon near the mouth of Saco river, Me., will be closed after the 23d inst., by the Breakwater now being constructed.

U. S. Engineer's Office, Portland, Aug. 19, 1867.

The old Willoughby Spit Lightvessel, Chesapeake Bay, having been withdrawn from her station, notice is hereby given that the station is now marked by a vessel exhibiting but one light, instead of two, as heretofore displayed at this point.

Norfolk, Va., August 19, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL—CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth.—The Great LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX will open on Thursday Evening, August 22, for a short time only. These paintings have been exhibited with signal success throughout the Eastern States and British Provinces. They are from the pencil of GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq. S. K. MURDOCH, Esq., delivers the descriptive Lecture, interspersed with choice readings.
Admission, 25 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts. 8 21 4t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8fmwem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27½rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11½ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11¼p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16½

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26½ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1½ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3½ *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12-ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 2m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.
Capital..........$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus..........946,713·98
Premiums..........1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1866,
$27,431·18 $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231½

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven
Furman Sheppard
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw½ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14½ Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp½ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12½

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24½

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1½ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15½

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10½ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday Morning,
August 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from City and Eastern manufacturers, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [8 22 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 21 5t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
August 29, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 23 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.
SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT Allen's lane, Germantown.
GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.
Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.
Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 [illegible]

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS (Successors to A. HOLLAND), No. 1203 MARKET Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE"
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30½

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1½ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mw½

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

A Bad Example.

SHAM Democracy has just tried its hand at Constitution-making in Maryland, and its chief achievements may be summed up in the enfranchisement of Rebels and the disenfranchisement of colored citizens. Slavery is not reëstablished, but the General Government is called upon to pay for the slaves that Maryland once had. The right of testifying in the Courts on the part of colored citizens is granted, but is made subject to repeal by the Legislature.

South Carolina will soon be engaged in framing a constitution, and as her colored citizens considerably outnumber the whites, let us suppose that the South Carolina colored men should follow the example set them by the Maryland Democrats, only putting the boot on the other leg, and should disfranchise all the whites. Would they not have as good a *right* to do it as the Marylanders have to disfranchise the blacks? Would there be any essential *injustice* in the one case more than in the other? If there is no fundamental basis of equal rights in this matter, and the stronger may at will deprive the weaker of all political privileges and immunities, it is impossible to see why the blacks might not rightfully retaliate wherever they have a chance.

Such action as this in Maryland serves to bring out in bold relief the essential dishonesty and want of principle of sham Democracy. It pretends to great horror of the *injustice* of disfranchisement when its own partisans are touched, but deliberately turns around and disfranchises its opponents whenever it can command the power to do it. What is this but the most shameless disregard of principle? And what is it but the essential spirit of anarchy? It bids the strongest rule according to his strength—not according to right. Its whole tendency is to array community against community, and to sow broadcast the seeds of civil strife.

We hear a great deal of prating from so-called Democrats about the danger of a war of races. What could be more productive of such a result than such action as this of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, if generally carried out? There is but one way for the people of this country, of all races, colors, and creeds, to live peaceably and quietly together, and that is for them to accord to each other equal rights and privileges. This is the great American principle, and it is the sovereign remedy for all our ills.

Secretary Stanton.

THE small-potato politicians of the Democratic party are felicitating themselves as though Secretary Stanton had finally been disposed of. We advise them to restrain their mirth. Edwin M. Stanton is still the Secretary of War, prevented from exercising its functions for a few weeks, it is true; but still the legitimate incumbent of the office, and will remain so until, by the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, he shall have been removed. Upon the reassembling of Congress, Andrew Johnson must present to the Senate those charges against Secretary Stanton upon which he has taken the responsibility of suspending him from the exercise of the functions of his office. Is anybody simple enough to suppose that the Senate will *endorse* President Johnson's charges by removing Secretary Stanton? Not a bit of it. He can make no charges affecting Secretary Stanton's integrity and ability in the administration of the War Department. He must ask his removal on political grounds, and on these the Senate will not consent to it. What then? Why, simply that things remain as though Secretary Stanton had never been suspended. The President fails, baffled and humiliated, while the officer whom he has attempted to override and disgrace becomes more popular and powerful than ever before.

Still more, the offensive and gratuitous warfare that the President has waged against the Secretary will have absolved the latter from all obligations of whatever sort he may have felt towards him. Mr. Stanton will then hold his office by the direct endorsement of the representatives of the people, and will wield its whole power with his own matchless energy and ability—in their defense. The plotters and schemers who think that they have got rid of Secretary Stanton are destined to be greatly disappointed.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The successful laying of the telegraphic cable between Key West and Havana is another triumph of science and of engineering skill. The perseverance of those in charge of the work, in searching so long and so persistently for the lost cable after it parted, was well rewarded by their final success. The laying of this cable is the first step towards establishing telegraphic communication between this country and the entire group of West India Islands, and probably, at no distant day, between us and South America. Its effect upon our commerce cannot but be beneficial in the highest degree.

THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION has adopted a provision that, in case of the insolvency of a bank, the bill-holders shall take preference over all other creditors. This is a correct principle. The bill-holder, in almost all instances, is an involuntary creditor of the bank, and should be first protected. Whatever is allowed to circulate as money should be rendered as secure from loss or depreciation as possible.

What Constitutes a "Sound and Disposing Mind?"

WHENEVER any one makes a queer will, a will out of the ordinary rule of such documents, and cuts off his or her relatives, and leaves a competency for dogs, cats, or canaries, there at once arises a general doubt as to the sanity of the testator. Nor do we think that the general feeling on the part of the community, that a person who leaves all his property to strangers and neglects his blood relations is not of sound mind, is at all an unwarranted or ungenerous one. When a man in the full possession of his reason sits down to make his will, a document which he knows will not go into effect until his soul has been summoned into the presence of its Maker, he will, as a rule, act in accordance with the dictates of natural feeling, and leave his possessions to those in whose veins his own blood flows. Such is the natural conduct of any one, and when we see a gross and glaring deviation from this, and an action in direct opposition to what we had a right to expect, it is not unreasonable that we should doubt the sanity of one who would violate all law of human sympathy. The most remarkable case which has lately been brought before the public is that of a Mrs. Thwaites, of London, who died leaving an immense estate. The will of the testatrix left nearly all her property, amounting to £400,000, or $2,000,000, to persons in no way related to her, and who were connected with her in very anomalous relations. After leaving enormous legacies to her butcher and grocer, and all her domestics, varying from £5000 to £20,000, she made Dr. Samuel Smith and his brother, Mr. Simm Smith, residuary legatees, thus leaving them about £180,000, or $900,000. Upon the will being brought forward for admission to probate, the sister of Mrs. Thwaites, and her nieces, contested the document on the ground of incapacity and undue influence. The trial of the case developed a story of one of the strongest cases of hallucination that has fallen under our notice. It seems that in 1832 Mrs. Thwaites was sick for six or eight weeks, and was attended by Dr. Smith. When she recovered she was possessed of the idea that she had been born again—literally newly made of real flesh and blood. From that time she held the most astonishing opinions, in which she was encouraged by Dr. Smith. Before her oddities, all the men who imagined their legs made of butter or their arms of cast iron sink into insignificance. She stated her belief freely, and, as the evidence shows, said to different witnesses "that she had communication with the Creator, that she was the Holy Ghost, the third person in the Trinity, and Mr. Simm Smith was the Father; that she was above God seven degrees; that she sent the cholera or influenza through all creation, and that it had to go through her first; that if the Almighty lost her everything would go to chaos; that she was about to bring forth the Saviour of the World; that she held direct communication with the Father; that the judgment of the world was to take place in her drawing-room in Hyde Park; that Dr. Smith knew everything she did; that she was the first great cause and the pivot on which the whole world hung; that at one stage of the work the Doctor required large sums to carry it on; that it seemed foolish for her to make a will, as she was immortal, but she must act in nature; that she had a head-dress of hair and a coronal of diamonds made expressly for the judgment day; that Mrs. Curtis was a child of God, and was obliged to fall on her knees and worship her, for she knew she was the Holy Ghost; that when the work was finished they would have Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle; that she and the Doctor made the thunder and the lightning, and were in their glory in a good thunder-storm; that they were the supreme beings and communicated together, though they were absent from one another, and that the judgment was to take place in her drawing-room, and she was to take part in it with the Lord Jesus Christ, in connection with Dr. Smith."

These views, openly espoused, must, we think, indicate that the old lady was a little affected in the region of the cerebellum. But having immense wealth, she lavished it in furtherance of her views. She gave as much as £5000 at one time to Dr. Smith for "the work" (?), and spent a fortune in fitting up her drawing-room for the sound of the last trump. Her London drawing-room was furnished at an expense of about £15,000, for no other occasion than the day of judgment—never brought into use on any one single occasion, never dismantled, never forgotten, always prepared, and for years persistently spoken of by the testatrix as dedicated to that event. "Mr. Clarke, who, as foreman to Messrs. Gillow, had these decorations in hand, is sent for by the testatrix, and, without apparent reason or motive—for he needed no charitable help—is told that he is to receive £50 a year. This annuity he received for many years, during which he was constantly sent for by Mrs. Thwaites, for no other purpose than to listen to the religious ideas which she poured forth for his edification by the hour at a time. It is difficult to forbear the conclusion that this annuity was, in the mind of Mrs. Thwaites, the fitting reward for the part he had borne in the sacred work of preparing for the great judgment." But we will not follow the old lady through her other eccentricities—how she "turned the screw and the cholera came, and how the Lord said, 'Turn it again;' and it ceased," or any of the other peculiarities. Suffice it to say she made her will, and finally, to her own amazement and the joy of her expectant legatees, was gathered to her fathers.

Sir J. P. Wilde, after carefully reviewing all the evidence, concludes his judgment:—

> "The Court is not satisfied in this case, and must pronounce against this will. It remains to be pointed out that the conclusion at which the Court has thus arrived of Mrs. Thwaites' general incapacity throws many considerations into the shade which would otherwise have occupied a prominent place in its deliberations. If Mrs. Thwaites had been esteemed capable of making a will at all, a grave question would have arisen whether that capacity would have supported a will so made and with such dispositions as the will here in question. The law has ever been watchful and jealous of wills made under religious influences, and especially so when those influences connect themselves with any individual who is the object of the testator's bounty. Before this will, therefore, could have been established, the relations of Dr. Smith with the testatrix must have been further scrutinized and explained, and the Court satisfied that in making him and his brother residuary legatees to the amount, as it is computed, of £180,000, the testatrix was acting freely, under the pressure of no imaginary duty or paramount obligation, the influence of no delusion as to Dr. Smith's spiritual being and the guidance of no baseless religious dream. The result is that the Court pronounces against the will."

In this judgment we think all will concur. The sympathy of the public is always with the heir, and when the course of nature is diverted the evidence must show a good cause for such a change, in order to meet the approval of mankind. The case in question settles the important point as to what constitutes capacity to make a will. The Baronet lays it down with great decision that—

> "A person who is the subject of monomania, however apparently sensible or prudent on all subjects and occasions other than those which are the special subject of his apparent infirmity, is not in law capable of making a will. This has been clearly decided."

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Constitutional Convention has adopted, after considerable discussion, a clause prohibiting the consolidation of railroad companies when the capital exceeds $15,000,000. An attempt was made to reconsider, on the ground that the trade of New York city would be endangered by such a prohibition, but the interior members stood firm, and the clause was retained. There is no doubt in the minds of all thoughtful men, that one of the chief future dangers to our country will be found in the overshadowing power and influence of great corporations. We see premonitory symptoms of this evil on every hand, and we are glad that the New York Convention has called attention to it in a positive and practical method.

RAIN IN ENGLAND.—The fall of rain on the other side of the Atlantic has been quite as excessive as with us. A London letter thus describes a rain storm that not long since visited that section:—

> "In nine hours over the whole of London there was a rain-fall of 3½ inches, one-quarter of the average annual rain-fall in this humid climate, and amounting to 26,000,000 tons of water. It fell with the rising tide, and as half of Belgravia, Pimlico, and a large part of London south of the Thames are below high water mark, in some cases the basements being twelve feet below, the sewers could not carry off the immense body of water, so that a mixture of rain-water and sewage filled the cellars of large districts, until the next ebb of the tide. The great steam pumps did what they could. The high level intercepting sewers carried off the water from the upper districts; but the flood was a serious nuisance and great damage. As such a rain-fall, however, only happens once in twenty years, the present generation feels tolerably secure."

Workingmen in England.

Professor Levi, in his book on "The Working Classes," estimates that there are 800,000 persons employed in England in the general and local government and defense of the country. Of this number all but 8000 are men. About 19,000 are dockyard laborers, 11,000 postmen, 37,000 policemen. Nearly all the others are soldiers or sailors. In the second class are 1,700,000 domestic servants, nearly all of them women, whose yearly wages amount to $295 000,000, an average sum of $2·50 a head per week being included in that amount for remuneration in the way of maintenance.

There are 700,000 persons engaged in commercial ways, that is, in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages. Of these, 200,000 are railway servants, 123,000 are coachmen, cabmen, and carmen; 37,000 are bargemen and watermen, 180,000 are seamen, 35,000 are dock laborers, and 125,000 are warehousemen, messengers, and porters. Their entire earnings in a year are estimated at $195,000,000.

All these classes of workpeople taken together are just as numerous as the agricultural laborers, of whom there are said to be about 2,000,000 men, and 700,000 women and children, earning in all $420,000,000 a year. These and all the others are not so numerous as the laborers in manufacturing and mining pursuits, numbering about 3,000,000 men and 2,600,000 women and children, and receiving $1,130,000,000 a year in wages. The entire working classes, according to Mr. Levi, comprise 11,000,000 persons, of whom nearly half are women and children, and receive each year $2,090,000,000 in payment for their work. The average weekly receipts of boys and men under twenty is 7s. 3d. sterling; of girls and women under twenty, 7s. 10d. sterling; of grown up men 19s. sterling, and of grown up women 11s. sterling. Skilled workpeople of course receive a great deal more than that, and common laborers proportionately less.

The World's Rail and Wire.

There is an interesting article by Herr Behm on "Existing Means of Communication" in the last number of Peterman's "Communications of the Gotha Geographical Institute." Herr Behm says that the total length of all the railways of the world put together amounted last year to 10,639 German miles (about 78,000 English), including 7002 miles in the United States, 2882 in Great Britain and Ireland, 1955 in France, 1493 in the North German Bund, 819 in Austria, 551 in the South German Bund, 733 in the East Indies, 898 in Italy, 676 in Spain, and 602 in Russia. The cost of the English railways is £455,000,000; of the French, £280,000,000; and of the Prussian, £96,000,000; so that the French railways are a little cheaper, and the Prussian considerably so, than those of England. The total length of the telegraphic lines of the world was, at the beginning of the past year, about 45,000 German miles (180,000 English), including 6062 in Germany, 3484 in Great Britain and Ireland, 11,325 in the United States, 3998 in France, 1756 in Italy, and 4916 in Russia.

The New Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo.

From a private letter received from Albany, the Buffalo *Courier* learns, on what is considered excellent authority, that the Very Reverend S. V. Ryan, V. C. M., of St. Louis, Mo., has received the appointment of Bishop of Buffalo. Father Ryan is at present the Superior of the Congregation of Missions in the United States. The late Bishop Timon and also Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, filled the position now held by Father Ryan at the time they were selected for Bishops of their respective dioceses. Father Ryan, although physically weak, is a man of great mental strength, a devout Christian, and a gentleman of superior literary attainments.

Health of Archbishop Spalding.

Advices received from this distinguished divine by the arrival in this city last evening of Very Rev. H. B. Coskery, his Vicar-General, state that he is now at Aix-la-Chapelle, a watering place in France, where he will stay for a short period. He will go thence to England, and will be the guest of Rev. Dr. Manning, and afterwards will make a tour through Ireland, where he will be entertained by Cardinal Cullen. Although his health is better, it is not what his friends would desire.—*Baltimore Commercial, August 22.*

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Citizens, irrespective of party, favorable to the re-election of

HON. JAMES R. LUDLOW,

Will please assemble in COUNTY CONVENTION, AT THE NEW COURT HOUSE, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut,

ON MONDAY, 26TH INST.,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

ELI K. PRICE.
SAMUEL H. PERKINS.
ISAAC HAZLEHURST.
GEORGE H. STUART.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK.
CHAS. F. & GEO. G. LENNIG.
8 23 2t THOMAS H POWERS.

TENTH WARD.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Republican citizens of the Tenth Ward favorable to the renomination of Mr. JOSHUA SPERING for Select Council, and opposed to the office-holders' clique, who aim to regulate Ward matters in their personal interests, are invited to meet at the Armory of the Grey Reserves, BROAD Street, below Race, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 24, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their confidence in Mr. SPERING, who has honorably represented the city's best interests in Councils, with rare fidelity, intelligence, and good judgment.

Capable speakers will attend.

By order Committee Tenth Ward Spering Club.

CHARLES PRYOR,
GEORGE H. BOOK,
8 23 2t C. H. NEEDLES.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Twenty-seventh Ward.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Republican Party. 8 23 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼p

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Kenderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 20 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50,000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine Shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.

A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16tf4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf13t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUGUST 21, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw]4p

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mtp*

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
6-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET:
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
229½ ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS. DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH. THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY. SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. wfm6m

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Pointe Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlste Bands
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock
1 case more of Fine French X tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.
8 23 E. R. LEE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW VOLUME BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON.
AN HISTORICAL NOVEL.
BY L. MUHLBACH.

1 volume, 8vo. Containing eight Illustrations. Paper covers, $1·50; Cloth, $2·00.

This novel—the latest production of Miss Muhlbach's pen—describes the most thrilling epoch in the history of France. The romantic career of the beautiful and unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and the Reign of Terror, are depicted with historical accuracy, and in the author's happiest style.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

LOUISA OF PRUSSIA AND HER TIMES. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1·50; Cloth, $2·00.

"This interesting historical novel takes the reader to Prussia during the period of the invasion of Germany by Napoleon. It gives us the German side of the war, showing how deeply they felt the humiliation which Napoleon's victories compelled them to endure. The character of the beautiful and beloved Louisa of Prussia, whose memory is cherished by Prussians as that of a saint, is charmingly portrayed."

HENRY VIII AND CATHARINE PARR. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2·00.

"There is a wonderful fascination in the writings of Louisa Muhlbach. Dealing with kings and queens, courts and courtiers of a time long past, she is thoroughly acquainted with their manners and customs, their laws and habits, their weaknesses and crimes; and following history in its essential features, she weaves a story of court life which has a terrible power to fascinate."

JOSEPH II AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper, $1·50; Cloth, $2·00.

"In 'Joseph II' she transcends her previous efforts, not only in the story wrought out in a masterly manner, but the real characters that figure in it have been carefully studied from the detailed chronicles of the time."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. 1 vol., 12mo. 434 pages. Cloth, $2·00.

"The most remarkable volume of our time. It is entertaining and piquant, and will command a very wide circle of readers."—*Troy Whig.*

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Amory Coffin, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2·00.

"There is not a dull chapter in it. The interest of the reader is well maintained from the beginning to the close, and we know of no book of similar character which would while away an afternoon more pleasantly."—*Utica Herald.*

BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI; OR, FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2·00.

"We have on several occasions, in noticing the works of the great German authoress, Miss Muhlbach, expressed our admiration of them, but are now, after much careful reading of each volume as it has come from the press, almost constrained to pronounce them matchless; unrivalled in the whole domain of historical romance."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FAMILY. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2·00.

"To any person who has read a single one of these pictorial and dramatic romances, the name of the author will assert the vivid interest of the book. They are more than entertaining; they are valuable as careful studies of history, minutely and appreciatively drawn."—*Chicago Republican.*

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OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

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E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
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FOR SALE—A FLUE BOILER, 20 FEET BY 30 inches. Apply at
8 22 2t* No. 441 ST. JOHN Street.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3mtp*

AMUSEMENTS.

The Walnut.—The desire to witness Shakespeare's great fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, does not abate a jot. Rain or shine, the house is crowded. The general verdict is that no play has ever been produced in this city before with such magnificent scenery, machinery, and wonderful effects.

The Chesnut Street Theatre has been thoroughly cleansed, and will reopened on Monday evening, September 9, with an excellent stock company. Several prominent "Stars" will appear during the season.

The Arch Street Theatre opens on Saturday evening, September 7, with a very good stock company. Mrs. John Drew will appear in a round of her favorite *roles*.

The New American Theatre is being rapidly rebuilt, and Mr. Fox announces that it will reopen on Saturday evening, September 14, with a large variety troupe. Mr. James Pilgrim, the veteran, is retained as the Stage Manager.

"The Black Crook" is to be produced in grand style at our Academy of Music on Monday evening, September 9, by Mr. John E. McDonough. The manager is now hard at work in preparing his scenery and machinery. The ballet will be large and distinguished, and will be under the direction of a noted *maitre de ballet*.

The Family Resort.—By a card elsewhere, it will be seen that Messrs. Carncross & Dixey open for the season, at their Opera House, in Eleventh street, above Chesnut, next Monday night.

The Lincoln Memorial Tableaux are still on exhibition at Concert Hall, and last evening were visited by a large audience. These tableaux are finely prepared, and are quite interesting.

Blind Tom will appear in a series of concerts, commencing next Monday week, at Concert Hall.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

An Ordinance to be Rigidly Enforced.—It will be remembered that after the frightful catastrophe on Sansom street, where so many of our citizens lost their lives, Councils were awakened to the necessity of passing some stringent ordinance for the purpose of controling the exhumation, if need be, of dead or maimed persons beneath the *debris* of any building destroyed by accidental causes. The ordinance now has been printed on large cards, each Station House furnished with one, and the officers directed to carry out, to their fullest ability, the letter and the spirit of that municipal enactment.

The first section of the ordinance provides that whenever any building or buildings shall be destroyed, either in whole or part, by accidental causes, the Mayor of the city shall have absolute control of the ruins or *debris* of such buildings, so far as may be necessary to the extrication or exhumation of any persons, or the remains of any persons, buried or supposed to be buried in such ruins or *debris*, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ whatever legitimate means may, in his judgment, be necessary for such purpose. Messrs. Samuel G. Ruggles, Chief of Police, and Alexander Blackburn, Fire Marshal, are empowered to proceed to the scene of such accidents as may occur, with a sufficient police corps to surround the place and keep out the crowds. Each Station is to supply itself with ropes, picks, shovels, axes, etc.

Brevities.—The First District Station House (Lieutenant Larzalere's) was without an occupant last night—a wonder.——The inevitable result of gradual progression—the Camdenites of Democratic proclivities intend establishing a daily newspaper in that city.——It is a subject of wonder to all visitors to the Quaker City, that its inhabitants tolerate the abominable nuisance of allowing all manner of domestic animals pasturage in its streets, and unlimited sway over its sidewalks.——A word to our tax-paying citizens—the discount now allowed for the payment of taxes for 1867 will cease on and after the 1st of September, at which time one per cent. will be added to all unpaid bills.——A comparative statement of the amount of rain which fell since the inception of the late deluge with that which fell last year for the same time, may not be uninteresting. The amount of rain which fell from August 1 to August 22, 1866, at noon, inclusive, was 2 181-1000 inches; the amount of rain which fell from August 1 to August 22, 1867, at noon, inclusive, was 15½ inches—a slight difference.——In the late base-ball contests, the aggregate number of runs was:—Athletics, 64; their antagonists, 45.——The fraudulent whisky transactions which at one time periodically startled our community, have become now of such daily occurrence that they are passed by without comment.——The State House steeple is one of the great resorts for all visitors to Philadelphia.——The muddy and still turbulent Schuylkill pours over the Fairmount dam to the depth of three and a half feet, but is gradually lowering.

Acknowledgments.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has forwarded to us another batch of English illustrated newspapers and magazines. Mr. Winch is rapidly getting a monopoly of the foreign periodical business in this city, which is increasing every day.

Captain J. Teal, of the steamer Wyoming, has favored us with files of late Savannah papers.

Mr. G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, has sent us all of the September magazines—*Harper, Godey, Leslie, Demorest, Peterson, Ladies' Friend*, etc.

Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, sends us the new London magazine—*Tinsley's, Englishwoman's*, and *Belgravia*.

Secretary McCulloch, Hon. S. J. Randall, Senators Cattell, Sherman, and Cameron, have our thanks for valuable public documents.

Miss Fanny P. Seaverns, of Boston, has sent us a specimen copy of her monthly, called "*The Nursery*, for youngest readers," which we think is the best magazine for little children in this county. The illustrations by Oscar Pretest, the Dore of Germany, are superb.

From the publishers we have received *Our Young Folks* and the *Riverside Magazine for Young People*, both worthy of the largest patronage.

Promoted.—During the past three years Brevet Major Henry W. Janes, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., has been on duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, as executive and inspecting officer. In return for the faithful and energetic discharge of the arduous duties of this position, Major Janes has just been brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and ordered to Fortress Monroe, as Quartermaster-General of that department. Colonel Janes will be succeeded at the Arsenal by a native Philadelphian, Brevet Colonel Francis J. Crilly, U. S. A., a gentleman of long experience and unquestioned ability.

The Seaside.—Mr. D. H. Mundy, the Agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, announces in a card elsewhere that five trains will be run daily, and one on Sunday, during the rest of the season. Passengers are carried through to Atlantic City in two hours over this road, which is a very smooth and pleasant one. Excursion tickets are issued for the round trip on the same day for the very low price of three dollars. Tickets can be purchased at the Continental Hotel, or at No. 625 Chesnut street.

Assault with a Brickbat.—Owen Letler got into a quarrel with a fellow-workman at No. 338 Serjeant street, on the 19th instant, and, becoming furious, he snatched a brick and struck his opponent on the head with a force that felled him to the ground. Upon the certificate of a doctor, stating that the wounded man was in a dangerous condition, Alderman Senix committed Letler to prison to await the result of the man's injuries.

Mayhem.—William Adams, constable of the Twenty-fifth Ward, had business with one Martin McCabe, of Montgomery county. While transacting it he was assaulted by McCabe, knocked down, and had his left ear almost bitten off by the bloodthirsty Celt. Hugh Bell was an accessory to this assault. The parties were arrested, and Alderman Gibson committed both, McCabe in default of $1000, and Bell in default of $500 bail.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—It will be remembered that night before last a robbery took place in Athensville, Montgomery county, of fabrics for wearing apparel to the amount of about $200. Yesterday Martha Ray, living at No. 1416 Vine street, was arrested for receiving these stolen goods. She was committed by Alderman Marsh. The three thieves who committed the depredation have been arrested.

Arrest of a Pickpocket.—John Riley, an alleged famous pickpocket, was taken into custody last night, at Seventh and Lombard streets, by Officer Ward, of the Fifth District, for picking other persons' pockets. He was committed by Alderman Swift.

Death of Mr. John Birely, the Oldest Shipbuilder in the United States.—At 4 o'clock this morning Mr. John Birely, the veteran shipbuilder of this city, died a peaceful and happy death, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, at his late residence, No. 313 Richmond street. At 9 o'clock last evening he retired to rest, in his usual health, but remarking that he felt rather more weary than usual. During the night, Mrs. Birely heard him moaning, as if in bodily pain. She raised him up on the pillow, and the members of the family were summoned to his bedside just in time to see him breathe his last in perfect peace. Mr. Jacob C. Neafie and other friends had passed the previous evening with the deceased, the principal topic of conversation being the best method of combining speed with solidity in the construction of vessels.

In 1814 he was appointed by President Madison a lieutenant in the regular army. He was made a captain subsequently, and Governor Shultz afterwards conferred upon him the rank of major. The profession of ship-building was one in which he especially delighted, and most of the splendid packet ships whose sails whitened the waters of our ports when Philadelphia rejoiced in the India trade, were the work of his architectural skill. He also built all the ships and lighters of Captain Loper, employed in the Mexican war, and also constructed what at that time were the fleetest yachts in the entire world.

Mr. Birely's charities were bounded only by his means, and his memory will be held dear by many who were his beneficiares. The deceased leaves two sons and three daughters. One of the former is in the United States revenue service; the other succeeds him as a shipbuilder. One of his daughters is the wife of Conrad Clothier, Esq., of the firm of Fitler, Weaver & Co.; another is the widow of the late lamented Captain G. W. Watson; and the third is Mrs. Daily, daughter-in-law of Rev. Mr. Daily, long located in the Kensington M. E. Church.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. It will probably be one of the largest private funerals ever known in this city. Mr. Birely passed his whole life in Kensington, and was identified with its interests in a manner which will pass into the history of Philadelphia.

To-morrow Evening there will be a meeting at the armory of the Grey Reserves, on Broad street, below Race, of the friends of Joshua Spering, Esq., the present representative of the Tenth Ward in the Select Council, and President of that body. It is proposed to place Mr. Spering again in nomination for the office he now holds, in return for the satisfactory manner in which he has performed the duties incumbent upon him. Several speakers will address the meeting, which will doubtless be largely attended.

Fire—Loss $1000.—About a quarter after 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dyeing establishment of Gabriel Fusey, No. 907 Callowhill street. Some cotton had been placed too near the stove in the second story, and catching fire, communicated with a lot of silk, which was destroyed. The loss will be about $600 on the stock, upon which there is no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $400. It is owned by Mr. Fusey, and is insured for $1000 in the Mechanics'.

Suicide.—Between one and two o'clock this morning, Officer Kalmer, of the Third District, heard a splash, as if some one had jumped or fallen overboard, at Walnut street wharf. He hastened to the spot, but nothing was visible. Probably some poor mortal had adopted this too prevalent mode of shuffling off this mortal coil.

The Shooting Affair in Frankford.—Mrs. Winnie Brophy, the wife of William Brophy, who shot his sister-in-law some days ago, has been arrested as an accessory to the murderous deed, and was committed to prison, where her husband now is. The wounded woman is in a very precarious condition, and her recovery is doubtful.

Robbery of $100.—The tobacco establishment of Mr. Bright, at the corner of Mervine street and Montgomery avenue, was entered on Monday last and $100 in currency taken from a wash-stand drawer. No clue to the thief or money has been obtained.

Street-Walkers.—Seven female street "perambulators of the midnight hour" were arrested by the officers of the Fifth District, at Seventh and Spruce streets. Alderman Swift sent five to prison, and held the others to keep the peace.

Found Drowned.—The body of Charles Hogue, aged about forty-eight years, was found at Coates street wharf about 10 o'clock this morning. The Coroner was notified. The late residence of the deceased was in St. John street, above Beaver.

For Cape May To-morrow.—The new and swift steamer S. M. Felton will make an excursion to Cape May (to return on Monday), leaving Chesnut street wharf to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Nathan S. English was held in $1000 bail yesterday for selling liquor at his residence, No. 120 N. Twenty-second street, on Sunday.

Little Innocents.—Two negro babies (twins) were found on the steps of the residence of William M. Stewart, No. 134 Richmond street, last evening. They were sent to the Almshouse.

An Assault.—For beating a peaceful citizen on Dillwyn street, near Willow, Michael Maguire was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Beitler.

Linen Dusters.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

Ladies, if you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

For mothers nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary

Strength and Vigor

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases As a

Medical Agent

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters

Attest its Virtues,

and commend it to use.

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Broken Furniture neatly repaired, re-upholstered, and made to look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

In all acts of charity, Philadelphia has heretofore taken the lead. During the war we had our Refreshment Saloons, where were fed thousands of brave men from all parts of the country who were hastening to the "front," in response to their country's call; and now, be it said to the credit of our noble city, an association of Philadelphians have inaugurated a movement which will soon result in the establishing of an asylum for the gratuitous education of the orphans of those who were thus cared for in those troublous times. The "Riverside Institute" is the name of this new charity which now appeals to our good citizens everywhere. Its doors will be open to Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans from every section of our country. The liberal plan adopted in order to secure the permanent endowment of this much-needed institution is already familiar to most of our readers. The plan, as will be learned upon application at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is one mutually beneficial to the Institute and to those who subscribe for its endowment.

"The Sweetest Thing in Life" is good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy is Plantation Bitters, which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients, as a safe, reliable, agreeable, and cordial stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them; and probably no article was ever tried by so many persons. They elevate the depressed and give strength to the weak.

Magnolia Water is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, at half the price.

The Visit of the Sultan of Turkey to America was postponed on account of his not having pantaloons of the proper cut. He was not aware that he could get a pair ready-made to fit him perfectly at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Clothing House, under the "Continental." Thus we suffer by ignorance.

Morgan H. Troth, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

Fine Confections.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains selling off to close out invoices. Truly great bargains offered at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

G. Byron Morse's Dining Rooms, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

Lyons' Magnetic Insect Powder, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A Cup of Coffee or Tea, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

Depot for the sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. Lash & Co.

Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McIntire & Brother,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

First Class Clothing—
Largest assortment.
Best Styles
Lowest Prices.
Wanamaker & Brown.
Gents' and Youths' Clothing,
Oak Hall.
Sixth and Market Streets.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

Jones & Thacher, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

FELL—WALKER.—August 22, 1867, at the American Hotel, in this city, by Recorder Eneu, WATSON FELL and SALLIE A. WALKER, both of New Castle county, Delaware.

MULLIN—STOTSENBURGH.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Theo. Stevens, Mr. CHARLES B. MULLIN to Miss SALLIE L. STOTSENBURGH, both of this city.

DIED.

ALLMENDINGER.—On the night of the 20th instant, CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Sr., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock. ***

BIRELY.—On this morning, JOHN BIRELY, in the 75th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

CARR.—On the 22d instant, JOHN CARR, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Miss Annie Carr, No. 1646 Sansom street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GIBERSON.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. JOANNA, wife of Joseph Giberson, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Mann, No. 1332 Vienna street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

HELLINGS.—On the afternoon of the 21st instant, FRANK L., youngest son of Jolly L. and Mary A. Hellings, and grandson of Jonathan Williams, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2209 Ridge avenue, on Sunday morning, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at the Plymouth Baptist Church. Interment in Cold Point Cemetery, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pa.

HUNTER.—On the 19th instant, after a long and lingering illness, WILLIS V. B. HUNTER, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general; also the members of Ashland Lodge, No. 32, A. P. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3853 Germantown avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

McCARTY.—On the 21st instant, CHARLES McCARTY, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 830 Auburn street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NOLAN.—On the 21st instant, BRIDGET, wife of Peter Nolan, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, James street, Falls of Schuylkill, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SLATER.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John Slater, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her family, at Angora, West Philadelphia, on Sunday, August 25, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SILVER-PLATED WIRE OF SEVERAL sizes, a full assortment of Iron Wire, and some sizes of Copper Wire, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SMALL GRINDSTONES FOR HOUSEKEEPers' use, or for sharpening the small tools of mechanics and artisans. Six sizes for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PINCHING AND CURLING TONGS, CURLing Rods, and Gauffering Scissors, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18sp
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

THIRD EDITION

THE STORM AT THE CAPITAL.

Three Ladies Drowned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, August 23.—The rain of yesterday and the night before has done much damage to the crops, bridges, etc., in the vicinity of Washington. Yesterday afternoon the Rockville stage, in crossing a ford about four miles from this city, on its way hither, was washed down the stream by the force of the current. The driver and another man cleared themselves from the stage and swam ashore, but three ladies, passengers, were drowned.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 23.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 153¾; Erie, 109; Canton Company, 46½; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103½; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 102⅝; Hudson River, 124; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110¼; new issue, 107; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, 106½. Money, 5 per cent. Sterling, 109¾; sight, 10. Gold 140⅞.

New York, August 23.—Cotton quiet at 28c. Flour declined 10@15c. Sales of 8500 barrels; State, $7·40@11·50; Ohio, $9@12; Western, $7·40@13·25; Southern, $9·90@14; California, $13·25@14·25. Wheat dull and lower. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and declining. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $23·40@23·50. Lard firm at 12@14c. Whisky dull.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER SIXES.
Principal and Interest Payable in New York in Gold Coin.

These are twenty-year Bonds, having the revenues from the WATER TAX SPECIALLY PLEDGED for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, and also the general revenues of the city. They are offered with confidence as a first-class security, and at such a price as will net the purchaser about 9 per cent. at present price of gold.

ALSO,
St. Louis City Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,

Issued for municipal purposes, to be had at a low price.

The present financial condition of the city, and other information, can be had on application to
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
Or TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
8 23 fmw3t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
7 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10§ EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants.
WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor.

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

FOURTH EDITION

THE CABINET RECONSTRUCTION

The Advisers of the President Offer to Resign.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, August 23—P. M.—In Cabinet to-day the question of ministerial reconstruction was considered at length. General Grant and Secretary Browning were present. It was deemed expedient that the President should be offered the resignations of Messrs. Seward, Welles, McCulloch, and Browning, to take effect when successors shall be appointed. It is said that Charles Francis Adams will take Seward's place. The changes will be made gradually.

General Grant has asked the President to relieve him from duty as Secretary of War as soon as possible.

General Thomas is expected here next week. He is in West Virginia, quite unwell with liver complaint.
Mac.

The Health of Ex-President Buchanan.

Downington, August 23.—Ex-President Buchanan passed here at noon on a special car for Lancaster. He appeared better, but was quite feeble. He was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, and Colonel James A. Wright and J. M. Kennedy, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Arrival of the Corsica.

New York, August 23.—The steamer Corsica has arrived from Nassau, N. P.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

New York, August 23.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
1881s, 110¾@111.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113½@113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅝@110⅞.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108½@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅜@108—.
United States 10-40s, 102⅛@102¼.
August 7·30s, 107½@107⅝.
June and July 7·30s, 107½@107⅝.
The market is unsettled but firm.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73½.

The Crisis at Washington.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Mr. Johnson seems to be fully determined that the process of reconstruction shall not go on smoothly if he can possibly prevent it; and the means which he is adopting to prevent it would be a very interesting subject of study if they were the result of any particular line of thinking into which even a small number of persons are likely to fall. But the truth is, that he is a kind of man who need not be looked for in a high place in a Constitutional Government once in a thousand years, and who could not have got into a high place in this one without a series of accidents such as are not likely ever to occur again. The qualities which are cultivated in the politicians of a representative Government are invariably pliability and adaptability, or, in other words, talent in finding out what is practicable or what the majority want to have done, and in doing it. It is only once in many centuries that a statesman like Pericles appears, who has not only the art of executing the will of the majority successfully, but of easily winning the majority over to his way of thinking. So that the lesson which the politician of a free country has most constantly impressed upon him is the lesson of yielding, of compromising, of postponing indefinitely, of accepting not what he wants but what he can get, of often cheerfully going without anything at all in order to preserve his influence undamaged; the lesson, in short, that in a popular Government strength of will is rather an encumbrance than a help. A politician who has not learnt this lesson hardly ever reaches any place of trust or profit, but passes through life with the reputation of an impracticable grumbler.

Now, Mr. Johnson has not learnt it, and yet, as he has often told us, he has passed through every office in the people's gift, from that of village alderman up "to the chief magistracy of this great country." It would not be difficult to account for this by an investigation of the society in which he has passed the greater part of his life. The simplicity, rudeness, and terrible personality, if we may use the term, of Southern life, and the unusually prominent part which mere passion plays in all slave societies, would alone furnish a sufficient explanation of it. He no doubt believes firmly that what he is now doing in Washington is showing strength of will, which he considers a very fine thing; but what he is in reality showing is simply a vindictive temper, which his political training does not seem to afford him the least assistance in curbing. His will is in reality very feeble, as was shown by the readiness with which he suffered Congress to set aside his "policy," and the hesitation he has exhibited in resisting any of what he considers the encroachments on his authority. The taunts or encouragements of his friends have at last driven him into action, but the action consists simply in what may be called the expression of spite against individuals. It is not at all likely that he hopes or intends through the removal either of Stanton or Sheridan to effect any real change in the government of the South, or change the terms of admission to the Union for the seceded States. What he does hope to do, and is pretty sure of doing, is to annoy a number of people who have annoyed him. That his policy goes no deeper than this—that, in fact, he is not capable of any deep policy at all—is, we think, abundantly proved by the scheme which he devised for bringing the impeachers to shame, and the nature of which has just been exposed. In order to throw discredit on them, he goes to a convicted perjurer actually serving out his sentence in jail, and perhaps the man least likely to be believed of any of whom the public has ever heard, and gets him to trump up a story on every word of which wild improbability is stamped, and gets the "Acting Attorney-General" to embody it in an official report, evidently in the belief that it will crush his enemies. Now, this is the act of an embittered and unscrupulous man, but it is not the act of a deep man; and no man whose bad passions find expression in this way is likely to be very dangerous. Mr. Johnson evidently is not the stuff of which great traitors or conspirators are made.

Nevertheless, though not a dangerous man, he is proving himself preëminently a mischievous man. He is mischievous in several ways. One is, that in the petty persecution on which he has now entered, he is likely to furnish several gentlemen with claims to the Presidency as "martyrs" simply, and which, if the Presidency were intended to be, or should be, the reward of simple suffering in a good cause, would be well founded. But the Presidency ought to be nothing of the kind. Mr. Johnson himself is the result of this mode of compensating martyrs, and it is generally admitted that he is not a satisfactory result; and in this time of confusion and uncertainty nothing can well be more unfortunate than the distraction of the public mind by candidates who owe their appearance in the field mainly to the fact that they have received persecution at his hands. Nobody can deny, for instance, the brilliancy and value of the services which both Sheridan and Stanton have rendered to the country; but then, when either of them is now talked of for the Presidency—and they both begin to be talked of a good deal—it is not so much because of the brilliancy and value of their services as of Mr. Johnson's hostility to them. In like manner, in the discussion that is now going on touching General Grant's claims, and which every day grows fiercer, his mental and moral qualities are treated as of secondary importance, the absence of hostility to him on the part of Mr. Johnson occupying the first place.

Another way in which Mr. Johnson is proving mischievous is in retrieving the reputation of the impeachers. It is not impossible that Congress may find itself compelled, if he perseveres in his present course, before it has done with him to go to extremes, and actually depose him from office. But Congress cannot do this without indirectly raising the reputation of the men who got up the impeachment cry a year ago, and who, as politicians, are perhaps as little qualified to inspire or direct a great public movement in troublous times as any set of men who have ever secured places in the government of a free country. In the wisdom or discretion of Messrs. Ashley and Butler the public has now little confidence, and we believe the success of such men in deposing the President, on such evidence as they have had to offer at any time during the last year, would have been a real misfortune, which our children's children would have had cause to rue; and yet if Mr. Johnson has yet to be impeached or deposed, the effect will be to secure the impeachers a high reputation for sagacity and foresight, and to endow them with an amount of influence which, during the next year or two, they are almost certain to abuse.

Mr. Johnson is mischievous also in this—that small, feeble, and insignificant though he be, the precautions which it is necessary to take against him are likely to become precedents, and to lead to serious changes in the character of the Government. The powers which Mr. Lincoln was unavoidably allowed to assume during the war, combined with the goodness of his character, had the effect of greatly exalting the executive, and correspondingly depressing the legislature. It was his seeing these powers wielded by his predecessor that betrayed Mr. Johnson into the errors which have caused the present difficulties, and it is his assumption of them which has led to his being despoiled not only of his usurped, but also of most of his ordinary authority. The executive, as Congress has now left it, is but a shadow of its former self, and should no reaction take place in the public mind, it will doubtless soon begin to seem useless to keep it up in its present condition. It would be absurd to pay an ordinary man, selected for almost anything but his wisdom, $25,000 a year, with a free house, for writing out his opinions on the affairs of the nation once a year in a message, and this is really all that the President now has to do. To be sure, he has still the power of "suspending" officials, but it remains to be seen whether even the exercise of this power under certain circumstances may not lead to his own disposition. We may be sure that if Mr. Johnson should be turned out of office either for suspending Stanton or removing Sheridan, none of his successors will ever exercise even this shadow of authority unless he has Congress overwhelmingly on his side, and if Congress has to be overwhelmingly on the President's side to enable him to exercise his functions, what becomes of the independence of the Executive, and why not abolish it altogether, and let the Legislature do as the English Parliament does—elect its own prime minister, and turn him out when he fails to give satisfaction?

We are not finding fault beforehand with any measures which Congress, when it meets, may deem it advisable to take for the public safety. We feel quite satisfied, after all that has happened, that it will do neither more nor less than may be necessary. But we think it desirable that Congress, as well as the public, should remember that whatever is done with regard to Mr. Johnson will serve the purpose of a precedent as regards his successors, and that, therefore, the effect upon the structure of the Government of all steps taken in his case should be carefully considered. This is not a time to legislate under the guidance of enthusiasts like Mr. Stevens or Mr. Boutwell, or partisans like General Butler; and by enthusiasts we mean simply persons whose feelings overbear their reason, and by partisans persons who are more anxious for victory than for either truth or justice.

Hearings at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Elizabeth Smith was charged with picking pockets. Mrs. Rachel Geiger, residing at No. 1227 Myrtle street, testified that she had her pocket picked on the 1st of August, in a Walnut street car. The pocket was cut, and the book taken out containing $46 and a receipt for Government bonds. Witness recognized the defendant as the woman who sat alongside of her. Elizabeth had nothing to say. She was held in $2000 bail to answer at Court.

George Martin, charged with being a suspicious character, was held in $1800 bail to keep the peace and be of good behavior for six months.

James Melville and Ellen Coffee, alias Ellen Philips, charged with being professional thieves, were held in $800 bail to keep the peace and be of good behavior for six months.

James Melville was charged with committing an assault and battery on Ellen Phillips in the van, while coming from prison this morning. The case was dismissed.

A Female Swindler.—Mary A. Davis, with a forlorn look, appeared lately at the Central Station, and represented that she was destitute, and desired to reach her home at Lockport, N. Y. She had in her possession a check on a bank in that city, the net proceeds of the sale of her sewing machine, for $90·50. Detective Reeder took the woman to a counting-house, where the check was pronounced good, and he advanced upon it $15. The woman departed, and the swindle was exposed. It seems that the check only called for $9·50, and she had neatly inserted a cipher between the 9 and 5, thus increasing the value of the check ten-fold.

Seriously Injured.—About half-past twelve o'clock to day Louisa Knapper, aged five years, residing at the corner of Seventh street and Columbia avenue, was seriously injured by a window frame falling on her, in Franklin street, below Columbia avenue. She was taken home.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 U S 6s, 1881..cp....	110¾	100 sh Read R............	51¾
$1300 City 6s, New........	101	100 do...2d&int..	51¾
$200 do. Old........	97¾	100 do............s5..	51·94
$1000 Read 6s, '43-80.....	91	100 do................	51·94
4 sh Leh N stk.........	46	103 sh Penna R.....s60..	53¾
20 sh Leh V R......2d..	57½	100 sh Phil & E....b30..	28¾
50 do................	57½	100 sh Susq Cal...........	15½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Lehigh 6s '84.......	87¾	46 sh Reading R.trf..	51¾
16 sh Cam & Am...ls..	126	100 do................	51·94
5 sh Acad of Music..	80		

MIMICRY AMONG ANIMALS.

Mimicry and Other Protective Resemblances Among Animals.

[*Conclusion.*]

There are a considerable number of Diptera, or two-winged flies, that closely resemble wasps and bees, and no doubt derive much benefit from the wholesome dread which those insects excite. The Midas dives, and other species of large Brazilian flies, have dark wings and metallic blue elongate bodies, resembling the large stinging Sphegidæ of the same country; and a very large fly of the genus Asilus has black banded wings and the abdomen tipped with rich orange, so as exactly to resemble the fine bee Euglossa dimidiata, and both are found in the same parts of South America. We have also in our own country species of Bombylius which are almost exactly like bees. In these cases the end gained by the mimicry is no doubt freedom from attack, but it has sometimes an altogether different purpose. There are a number of parasitic flies whose larvæ feed upon the larvæ of bees, such as the British genus Volucella and many of the tropical Bombylii, and most of these are exactly like the particular species of bee they prey upon, so that they can enter their nests unsuspected to deposit their eggs. There are also bees that mimic bees. The cuckoo bees of the genus Nomada are parasitic on the Andrenidæ, and they resemble either wasps or species of Andrena; and the parasitic humble-bees of the genus Apathus almost exactly resemble the species of humble-bees in whose nests they are reared. Mr. Bates informs us that he found numbers of these "cuckoo"-bees and flies on the Amazon, which all wore the livery of working bees peculiar to the same country.

There is a genus of small spiders in the tropics which feed on ants, and they are exactly like ants themselves, which no doubt gives them more opportunity of seizing their prey; and Mr. Bates found on the Amazon a species of Mantis which exactly resembled the white ants which it had fed upon, as well as several species of crickets (Scaphura), which resembled in a wonderful manner different sand wasps of large size, which are constantly on the search for crickets to provision their nests with.

Perhaps the most extraordinary of all is the large caterpillar mentioned by Mr. Bates, which startled him by its close resemblance to a small snake. The first three segments behind the head were dilatable at the will of the insect, and had on each side a large black pupillated spot, which resembled the eye of the reptile. Moreover, it resembled a poisonous viper, not a harmless species of snake, as was proved by the imitation of keeled scales on the crown produced by the recumbent feet, as the caterpillar threw itself backward!

The attitudes of many of the tropical spiders are most extraordinary and deceptive, but little attention has been paid to them. They often mimic other insects, and some, Mr. Bates assures us, are exactly like flower-buds, and take their station in the axils of leaves, where they remain motionless waiting for their prey.

Having thus shown how varied and extraordinary are the modes in which mimicry occurs among insects, we have now to inquire if anything of the same kind is to be observed among vertebrated animals. When we consider all the conditions necessary to produce a good deceptive imitation, we shall see at once that such can very rarely occur in the higher animals, since they possess none of those facilities for the almost infinite modifications of external form which exist in the very nature of insect organization. The outer covering of insects being more or less solid and horny, they are capable of almost any amount of change of form and appearance without any essential modification internally. In many groups, the wings give much of the character, and these organs may be much modified both in form and color without interfering with their special functions. Again: the number of species of insects is so great, and there is such diversity of form and proportion in every group, that the chances of an accidental approximation in size, form, and color, of one insect to another of a different group, are very considerable; and it is these chance approximations that furnish the basis of mimicry, to be continually advanced and perfected by the survival of those varieties only which tend in the right direction.

In the Vertebrata, on the contrary, the skeleton being internal, the external form depends almost entirely on the proportions and arrangement of that skeleton, which again is strictly adapted to the functions necessary for the well-being of the animal. The form cannot therefore be rapidly modified by variation, and the thin and flexible integument will not admit of the development of such strange protuberances as occur continually in insects. The number of species of each group in the same country is also comparatively small, and thus the chances of that first accidental resemblance which is necessary for natural selection to work upon are much diminished. We can hardly see the possibility of a mimicry by which the elk could escape from the wolf, or the buffalo from the tiger. There is, however, in one group of Vertebrata such a general similarity of form, that a very slight modification, if accompanied by identity of color, would produce the necessary amount of resemblance; and at the same time there exist a number of species which it would be advantageous for others to resemble, since they are armed with the most fatal weapons of offense. We accordingly find that reptiles furnish us with a very remarkable and instructive case of true mimicry.

There are in tropical America a number of venomous snakes of the genus Elaps, which are ornamented with brilliant colors disposed in a peculiar manner. The ground color is generally bright red, on which are black bands of various widths, and sometimes divided into two or three by yellow rings. Now, in the same country are found several genera of harmless snakes, having no affinity whatever with the above, but colored exactly the same. For example, the poisonous Elaps fulvius often occurs in Guatemala with simple black bands on a coral red-ground; and in the same country is found the harmless snake Pliocerus equalis, colored and banded in identically the same manner. A variety of Elaps corrallinus has the black bands narrowly bordered with yellow on the same red ground color; and a harmless snake, Homalocranium semicinctum, has exacty the same markings, and both are found in Mexico. The deadly Elaps lemniscatus has the black bands very broad, and each of them divided into three by narrow yellow rings; and this again is exactly copied by a harmless snake, Pliocerus elapoides, which is found along with its model in Mexico.

But, more remarkable still, there is in South America a third group of snakes, the genus Oxyrhopus, doubtfully venomous, and having no immediate affinity with either of the preceding, which has also the same curious distribution of colors, namely, variously disposed rings of red, yellow, and black; and there are some cases in which species of all three of these groups similarly marked inhabit the same district. For example, in Elaps hemiprichii the ground color appears to be black, with alternations of two narrow yellow bands and a broader red one; and of this pattern again we have an exact double in Oxyrhopus formosus, both being found in many localities of tropical South America.

What adds much to the extraordinary character of these resemblances is the fact, that nowhere in the world but in America are there any snakes at all which have this style of coloring. Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum, who has kindly furnished the details here referred to, assures us that this is the case; and that red, black, and yellow rings occur together on no other snakes in the world but on Elaps and the species which so closely resemble it. In all these cases the size and form, as well as the coloration, are so much alike that none but a naturalist would distinguish the harmless from the poisonous species.

Many of the small tree-frogs are no doubt also mimickers. When seen in their natural attitudes, we have been often unable to distinguish them from beetles or other insects sitting upon leaves; but regret to say we neglected to observe what species or groups they most resembled, and the subject does not yet seem to have attracted the attention of naturalists abroad.

In the class of birds there are a number of cases that make some approach to mimicry, such as the resemblance of the cuckoos, a weak and defenseless group of birds, to hawks and Gallinacæ. There is, however, one example which goes much further than this, and seems to be of exactly the same nature as the many cases of insect mimicry which have been already given. In Australia and the Moluccas there is a genus of honey-suckers called Tropidorhynchus, good-sized birds, very strong and active, having powerful grasping claws, and long, curved, sharp beaks. They assemble together in groups and small flocks, and they have a very loud bawling note, which can be heard at a great distance, and serves to collect a number together in time of danger. They are very plentiful and very pugnacious, frequently driving away crows and even hawks which perch on a tree where a few of them are assembled. They are all of rather dull and obscure colors. Now, in the same countries there is a group of orioles, forming the genus Mimeta, much weaker birds, which have lost the gay coloring of their allies, and are usually olive green or brown, and in several cases they have come to resemble most curiously the Tropidohynchus of the same island. For example, in the Island of Bouru is found the Tropidorhynchus bouruensis of a dull earthy color, and the Mimeta bouruensis, which resembles it in the following particulars:—The upper and under surfaces of the two birds are exactly of the same tints of dark and light brown; the Tropidorhynchus has a large bare black patch round the eye; this is copied in the Mimeta by a patch of black feathers. The top of the head of the Tropidorhynchus has a scaly appearance from the narrow scaled-formed feathers, which are imitated by the broader feathers of the Mimeta having a dusky line down each. The Tropidorhynchus has a pale ruff formed of curious recurved feathers on the nape (which has given the whole genus the name of Friar birds); this is represented in the Mimeta by a pale band in the same position. Lastly, the bill of the Tropidorhynchus is raised into a protuberant keel at the base, and the Mimeta has the same character, although it is not a common one in the genus. The result is that, on a superficial examination, the birds are identical, although they have important structural differences, and cannot be placed near each other in any natural arrangement.

Here, then, we have two cases of perfect mimicry and two others of good approximation, occurring between species of the same two genera of birds; and in three of these cases the pairs that resemble each other are found together in the same island, and to which they are peculiar. In all these cases the Tropidorhynchus is rather larger than the Mimeta, but the difference is not beyond the limits of variation in species, and the two genera are somewhat alike in form and proportion. There are, no doubt, some special enemies by which many small birds are attacked, but which are afraid of the Tropidorhynchus (probably some of the hawks), and thus it becomes advantageous for the weak Mimeta to resemble the strong, pugnacious, noisy, and very abundant Tropidorhynchus.

Among the Mammalia the only case which may be true mimicry is that of the insectivorous genus Cladobates, found in the Malay countries, several species of which very closely resemble squirrels. The size is about the same, the long bushy tail is carried in the same way, and the colors are very similar. In this case the use of the resemblance must be to enable the Cladobates to approach the insects or small birds on which it feeds, under the disguise of the harmless fruit-eating squirrel.

Having now completed our survey of the most prominent and remarkable cases of mimicry that have yet been noticed, we must say something of the objections that have been made to theory of their production given by Mr. Bates, and which we have endeavored to illustrate and enforce in the preceding pages. Three counter explanations have been proposed. Professor Westwood admits the fact of the mimicry and its probable use to the insect, but maintains that each species was created a mimic for the purpose of the protection thus afforded it. Mr. Andrew Murray, in his paper on the "Disguises of Nature," inclines to the opinion that similar conditions of food and of surrounding circumstances have acted in some unknown way to produce the resemblances; and at a recent meeting of the Entomological Society of London; when the subject was discussed, Dr. Sharp maintained a similar view, and added a third objection—that hereditary or the reversal to ancestral types of form and coloration, might have produced many of the cases of mimicry.

Against the special creation of mimicking species there are all the objections and difficulties in the way of special creation in other cases, with the addition of a few that are peculiar to it. The most obvious is, that we have gradations of mimicry and of protective resemblance—a fact which is strongly suggestive of a natural process having been at work. Another very serious objection is, that as mimicry has been shown to be useful only to those species and groups which are rare and probably dying out, and would cease to have any effect should the proportionate abundance of the two species be reversed, it follows that on the special-creation theory the one species must have been created plentiful, the other rare; and, notwithstanding the many causes that continually tend to alter the proportions of species, these two species must have always been specially maintained at their respective proportions, or the very purpose for which they each received their peculiar characteristics would have completely failed. A third difficulty is, that although it is very easy to understand how mimicry may be brought about by variation and the survival of the fittest, it seems a very strange thing for a Creator to protect an animal by making it imitate another, when the very assumption of a Creator implies His power to create it so as to require no such circuitous protection. These appear to be fatal objections to the application of the special-creation theory to this particular case.

The other two supposed explanations, which may be shortly expressed as the theories of "similar conditions" and of "heredity," agree in making mimicry, where it exists, an adventitious circumstance not necessarily connected with the well-being of the mimicking species. But several of the most striking and most constant facts which have been adduced directly contradict both of these hypotheses. The law that mimicry is confined to a few groups only is one of these, for "similar conditions" must act more or less on all groups in a limited region, and "heredity" must influence all groups related to each other in an equal degree. Again, the general fact that those species which mimic others are rare, while those which are imitated are abundant, is in no way explained by either of these theories, any more than is the frequent occurrence of some palpable mode of protection in the imitated species. "Reversion to an ancestral type" no way explains why the imitator and the imitated always inhabit the very same district, whereas allied forms of every degree of nearness and remoteness generally inhabit different countries, and often different quarters of the globe; and neither it, nor "similar conditions," will account for the likeness between species of distinct groups being superficial only—a disguise, not a true resemblance; for the imitation of bark, of leaves, of sticks, of dung; for the resemblance between species in different orders, and even different classes and sub-kingdoms; and finally, for the graduated series of the phenomena, beginning with a general harmony and adaptation of tint in autumn and winter moths, and in arctic and desert animals; and ending with those complete cases of detailed mimicry which not only deceive predacious animals, but puzzle the most experienced insect collectors and the most learned entomologists.

But there is yet another series of phenomena connected with this subject, which considerably strengthens the view here adopted, while it seems quite incompatible with either of the other hypotheses; namely, the relation of protective coloring and mimicry to the sexual differences of animals. It will be clear to every one that if two animals, which as regards "external conditions" and "hereditary descent" are exactly alike, yet differ remarkably in coloration, one resembling a protected species and the other not, the resemblance that exists in one only, can hardly be imputed to the influence of external conditions or as the effect of heredity. And if, further, it can be proved that the one requires protection more than the other, and that in several cases it is that one which mimics the protected species, while the one that least requires protection never does so, it will afford very strong corroborative evidence that there is a real connection between the necessity for protection and the phenomenon of mimicry. Now the sexes of insects offer us a test of the nature here indicated, and appear to furnish one of the most conclusive arguments in favor of the theory that the phenomena termed "mimicry" are produced by natural selection.

The comparative importance of the sexes varies much in different classes of animals. In the higher vertebrates, where the number of young produced at a birth is small and the same individuals breed many years in succession, the preservation of both sexes is almost equally important. In all the numerous cases in which the male protects the female and her offspring, or helps to supply them with food, his importance in the economy of nature is proportionally increased, though it is never, perhap, quite equal to that of the female. In insects the case is very different; they pair but once in their lives, and the prolonged existence of the male is in most cases quite unnecessary for the continuance of the race. The female, however, must continue to exist long enough to deposit her eggs in a place adapted for the development and growth of the progeny. Hence there is a wide difference in the need for protection in the two sexes; and we should, therefore, expect to find that in some cases the special protection given to the female was in the male less in amount or altogether wanting. The facts entirely confirm this expectation. In the spectre insects (Phasmidæ) it is often the females alone that so strikingly resemble leaves, while the males show only a rude approximation. The male Diadema bolina is a very handsome and conspicuous butterfly, without a sign of protective or imitative coloring, while the female is entirely unlike her partner, and is one of the most wonderful cases of mimicry on record, resembling most accurately the common Danais chrysippus, in whose company it is often found. So in several species of South American Pieris, the males are white and black, of a similar type of coloring to our own "cabbage" butterflies, while the females are rich yellow and buff, spotted and marked so as to exactly resemble species of Heliconidæ with which they associate in the forest. In the Malay archipelago Mr. Wallace found a Diadema which had always been considered a male insect on account of its glossy metallic-blue tints, while its companion of sober brown was looked upon as the female. He discovered, however, that the reverse is the case, and that the rich and glossy colors of the female are imitative and protective, since they cause her exactly to resemble the common Euplœa midamus of the same regions, a species which has been already mentioned in this article as mimicked by another butterfly, Papilio paradoxa. In this case, and in that of Diadema bolina, there is no difference in the habits of the two sexes, which fly in similar localities; so that the influence of "external conditions" cannot be invoked here as it has been in the case of the South American Pieris pyrrha and allies, where the white males frequent open sunny places, while the Heliconia-like females haunt the shades of the forest.

We may impute to the same general cause—the greater need of protection for the female, owing to her weaker flight, greater exposure to attack, and supreme importance—the fact of the colors of female insects being so very generally duller and less conspicuous than those of the other sex. And that it is chiefly due to this cause rather than to what Mr. Darwin terms "sexual selection," appears to be shown by the otherwise inxplicable fact that in the groups which have a protection of any kind independent of concealment, sexual differences of color are either quite wanting or slightly developed. The Heliconidæ and Danaidæ, protected by a disagreeable flavor, have the females as bright and conspicuous as the males, and very rarely differing at all from them. The stinging Hymenoptera have the two sexes equally well colored. The Carabidæ, the Chrysomelidæ, and the Telephori have both sexes equally conspicuous, and seldom differing in colors. The brilliant Curculios, which are protected by their hardness, are brilliant in both sexes. Lastly, the glittering Cetoniadæ and Buprestidæ, which seem to be protected by their hard and polished coats, their rapid motions and peculiar habits, present few sexual differences of color, while sexual selection has often manifested itself by structural differences, such as horns, spines, or other processes.

The same law manifests itself in birds. The female, while sitting on her eggs, requires protection by concealment to a much greater extent than the male; and we accordingly find that in a large majority of the cases in which the male birds are distinguished by unusual brilliancy of plumage, the females are much more obscure, and often remarkably plain-colored. The exceptions are such as eminently to prove the rule, for in most cases we can see a very good reason for them. In particular, there a few instances among wading and gallinaceous birds in which the female has decidedly more brilliant colors than the male; but it is a most curious and interesting fact that in most, if not all, these cases the males sit upon the eggs; so that this exception to the usual rule almost demonstrates that it is because the process of incubation is at once very important and very dangerous, that the protection of obscure coloring is developed. The most striking example is that of the sooty phalarope (Phalaopus fulicarius, Linn.) In winter plumage the sexes of this bird are alike in coloration, but in summer the female is much the most conspicuous, having a black head, dark wings, and reddish-brown back, while the male is nearly uniform brown, with dusky spots. Mr. Gould, in his "Birds of Great Britain," figures the two sexes in both winter and summer plumage, and remarks on the strange peculiarity of the usual colors of the two sexes being reversed, and also on the still more curious fact that the "male alone sits on the eggs," which are deposited on the bare ground. In another British bird, the dotterell, the female is also lighter and more brightly colored than the male; and it seems to be proven that the males assist in incubation, even if they do not perform it entirely; for Mr. Gould tells us, 'that they have been shot with the breast bare of feathers, caused by sitting on the eggs." The small quail-like birds, forming the genus Turnix, have also generally large and bright-colored females, and we are told by Mr. Jerdon, in his "Birds of India," that "the natives report that during the breeding season the females desert their eggs, and associate in flocks while the males are employed in hatching the eggs." It is also an ascertained fact that the females are more bold and pugnacious than the males. A further confirmation of this view is to be found in the fact (not hitherto noticed) that in a large majority of the cases in which bright colors exist in both sexes, incubation takes place in a dark hole or in a dome-shaped nest. Female kingfishers are often equally brilliant with the males, and they build in holes in banks. Bee-eaters, trogons, motmots, and toucans all build in holes, and in none is there any difference in the sexes, although they are, without exception, showy birds. Parrots build in holes in trees, and in the majority of cases they present no marked sexual difference tending to the concealment of the female. Woodpeckers are in the same category, since, though the sexes often differ in color, the female is not generally less conspicuous than the male. Wagtails and titmice build concealed nests, and the females are nearly as gay as their mates. The female of the pretty Australian bird Pardalotus punctatus is very conspicuously spotted on the upper surface, and it builds in a hole in the ground. The gay-colored hang-nests (Icterinæ), and the equally brilliant Tanagers, may be well contrasted; for the former, concealed in their covered nests, present little or no sexual difference of color—while the open-nested Tanagers have the females dull-colored and sometimes with almost protective tints. No doubt there are many individual exceptions to the rule here indicated, because many and various causes have combined to determine both the coloration and the habits of birds. These have, no doubt, acted and reacted on each other; and then, under changed conditions, it may well have happened that one has become modified, while the other has been continued by hereitary descent, and exists as an apparent exception to what otherwise seems a very general rule. The facts presented to us by the sexual differences of color in birds and their mode of nesting, are on the whole in perfect harmony with that law of protective adaptation of color and form which appears to have checked to some extent the powerful action of sexual selection, and to have materially influenced the coloring of female birds, as it has undoubtedly done that of female insects.

We have now completed a brief, and necessarily very imperfect, survey of the various ways in which the external form and coloring of animals is adapted to be useful to them, either by concealing them from their enemies or from the creatures they prey upon. It has, we hope, been shown that the subject is one of much interest, both as regards a true comprehension of the place each animal fills in the economy of nature, and the means by which it is enabled to maintain that place; and also as teaching us how important a part is played by the minutest details in the structure of animals, and how complicated and delicate is the equilibrium of the organic world.—*Westminster Review.*

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GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
2	Pinch Bars.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Shipping Boxes.
7	Flat Cars.
130	Railroad Chairs.
25,000	pounds Railroad Chairs.
1	Push Car Frame.
2	Crow's Feet.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Track Gauge.
9,560	pounds Railroad Iron.
1	Locomotive and Tender.
1	Locomotive.
1	Head-light Locomotive
14	Coupling Links.
4	Spike Mauls.
2	Spike Punches.
586	pounds Car Springs.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
289	pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½	miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn-Tables.
625	Cross Ties.
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2	Push Car Wheels.
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1	Stove.
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A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. G. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
8 20 4t in charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000	Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000	Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000	Uniform Hats.
50,000	Ostrich Feathers.
50,000	Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000	Forage Caps.
3,111	Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000	Uniform Jackets.
8,451	Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328	Knit Jackets.
18,680	Lined Sack Coats.
66,212	Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000	Overalls.
6,000	Stable Frocks.
89,425	Knit Shirts.
6,945	Knit Drawers.
20,000	Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000	Worsted Sashes.
282	Pairs Boots.
16,653	Pairs Bootees.
12,880	Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600	Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000	Haversacks.
50,000	Knapsacks.
25,000	Rubber Blankets.
63,500	Woollen Blankets.
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By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs.	ingot copper,
575	coal oil burners,
4000	tin cups,
2500 lbs.	iron wire,
658 lbs.	R. R. and other spikes,
103	carpenters', etc., clamps,
7679 lbs.	oil tanned leather,
846 lbs.	sole leather,
2483 lbs.	oakum,
177 lbs.	Mica,
216 lbs.	packing hemp,
271	spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft.	coil chain,
90	coal oil lamps,
5,000	table legs,
17,444 lbs.	asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs.	iron and copper rivets,
14,648	handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110	wagon saddle-trees,
210	wrenches, Government pattern,
9	gang saws,
244 yds.	paper muslin,
1,382 ft.	linen hose,
200 ft.	gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs.	aloes,
100 lbs.	calomel,
100 lbs.	sugar lead,
546 lbs	sulphur,
100 lbs.	tartar emetic,
75 lbs.	corrosive sublimate,
30 lbs.	iodide potassa,
300 lbs.	sulphate copper,
100 lbs.	alum,
362 lbs.	glauber salts,
100 lbs.	epsom salts,
100 lbs.	nitrate potassæ,
56 lbs.	cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

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OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t 9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, to restore to its original condition eleven hundred and fifteen (1115) feet, more or less, of "Willow Grove Avenue," Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the grounds formerly occupied by the United States Government in connection with the "Mower" Hospital.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Repairs to Willow Grove avenue."

By order of Brevet Major-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
8 19 5t] Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1¼ PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

MAXIMILIAN'S BOOK.

The Late Emperor's Literary "Remains."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, August 10.

The first four volumes of these interesting "Remains," which, it is said, are being prepared for the press at the express desire of the Emperor of Austria, have now been published. They contain a description, in the form of a diary, of the travels of the then young Archduke (he was eighteen years old when he made his first journey) in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Algiers, between the years 1851 and 1853. The book is full of the fresh enthusiasm with which a young writer of refined tastes expresses his feelings on first seeing the finest productions of ancient and modern art, and contains many passages strongly suggestive of that romantic and chivalrous character which afterwards led its unfortunate author to his ruin. In regard to manly sports, he says:—

"I like games in which the original nature of man is shown in its full truth, better than the enervating and indecent amusements of our luxurious modern society. Here it is bulls that perish; there the spirit and soul disappear in feeble sentimental frivolity. I love the old times. I do not deny it; not the times when men lived in a cloud of hair powder, amid wild flowers and maudlin idyls, but those when the feeling of chivalry was developed in tournaments; when brave women did not pretend to faint and ask for a scent bottle on seeing a drop of blood; when men hunted the wild boar and the bear in the free forest—not, as now, behind a barricade. That strong age brought forth strong children. What has remained to us from the manly sports of our fathers? It is not hunting, for what we call hunting is to send a fatal ball from a safe distance at a tamed bear. There remain only war, which philantropists, notwithstanding their thirty years' efforts, have not yet succeeded in abolishing, and two other sports which are still retained by two peoples who have not yet sunk into effeminacy. The first is fox-hunting in England, in which men expose themselves to risks that are worthy of them, and shrink from no obstacle in their efforts to reach the goal; and though people say it is unnecessary to endanger one's life for so insignificant an object, I believe that those who shrink from unnecessary danger will not find courage where it is indispensable. The other sport to which I allude is the Spanish bull-fight, which is a true national game of the olden time. It is true that it excites the savage passions which are innate in man, but it also excites the desire to use their strength; and he who takes an enthusiastic interest in such scenes will not want inclination for other things, and will at least not perish in apathy. There is still steadfast and proud chivalry in the Spanish character, and, notwithstanding the sport which has descended to them from their ancestors, the Spaniards are pious and charitable."

Here is another very characteristic passage. The author describes an incident which occurred during a storm at night on the voyage from Naples to Leghorn:—

"Scarcely had I fallen asleep when the sudden falling of my bookcase, with all that it contained, awoke me. The noise was extraordinary; all was dark. I felt my way across the barricade of books and ascended to the quarter deck. I must here plead guilty to a little weakness. I had hidden in my cabin one of the storm birds which had been caught the day before yesterday, intending, in my mania for animals, to keep it and take care of it. When I heard the storm, however, and wave after wave rushed over the ship, the superstition about the storm bird came to my mind, and I thought that if the bird remained on board we should all perish. It seemed to me as if the animal was the soul of some drowned sailor, so I fetched it from my cabin, covered it with my pocket handkerchief, and took it on board, where I set it at liberty."

We will close this brief notice with one more extract, which strikingly illustrates the romantic and imaginative temperament of the unfortunate prince. He describes his feelings on completing the ascent of Vesuvius:—

"I was on the edge of the crater, and felt as if I were lost. It seemed to me that I was no longer on the earth, but stood on the frontier wall of another region. I felt alone in all this horror of nature, in this silent chaos. A mysterious shudder came over me; if my friends had not been present a nameless fear would have driven me from the spot. * * * Even a less terrible scene fills the visitor with a secret terror when he is alone. The rush of a waterfall from rock to rock then induces a belief that the stream is drawing him towards it, and if the thunder roars in the sky, and the water rages, and the lightning draws a net of flame around him, how his heart beats! how he looks around wildly, as if each thunderbolt and lightning flash were meant for him! How powerfully, then, must the sight of Vesuvius impress him, where only a thin crust separates him from the hot lava—a crust which may crack at any moment. But when several men come together, each feels no longer solitary in presence of Nature, and hurries thoughtlessly away from the horrid scene."

Letter from the Empress Charlotte on the Mexican Clergy.

The following letter from the Empress Charlotte, dated January, 1865, appears in a pamphlet just published by M. Aymot, Paris, under the title of "The Relations of the Court of Rome with the Mexican Government:"—

"Your excellent letter, I repeat, has afforded me double pleasure, for it is at once a proof of your remembrance and of the friendship which does not cease to unite us. To speak frankly, we have need of them just now, for the situation is far from being bright. I do not know if you are aware that the Pope, who has a sprightly disposition, often says of himself that he is a *jettatore*. It is certain, however, that ever since his envoy set foot on our land, we have only experienced bitter mortifications, and we are in expectation of quite as many more ere long. Energy and perseverance I believe we have; but I ask myself if difficulties of this kind continue, whether it will be possible to overcome them. This is, in truth, the actual state of things. The clergy, mortally offended by the letter of December 27, are not to be easily overcome. All the old abuses combine to evade the orders of the Emperor regarding them. In this, perhaps, there is no fanaticism, but there is in it such steady and manœvoring tenacity, that I believe it impossible for the persons who now compose the body of the clergy to adopt any other system. The question is, what is to be done with them? When Napoleon I obtained from the Pope the dismissal of the emigrant bishops, they were living abroad, and as they were holy persons they were resigned. Those whom we have here would readily leave their sees, but not their revenues. A salary from the State would not be an equivalent, and their ideal is to live in Europe in the possession of that money whilst we are struggling here to establish the position of the church. There is to be a revision of the Church property sold—a second apple of discord—for in consequence of acknowledging the reformed laws, we have brought the conservatives upon us. Now we are going to have upon our shoulders the liberals and the allottees. As there can be but one weight and one measure for all, those who have been guilty of illegal operations must give up their gains, and I am afraid that this work of reparation and of justice will excite as much passion as the loss of their property did in regard to the clergy. In the midst of all this Oajaca is not yet taken, and this troubles the public mind. If unhappily anything should go wrong there, the shell would burst in several pieces. During the last month we have been passing through a very sharp crisis. If we pass through it successfully, the future of the Mexican empire may be brilliant; if not, I do not know what we must expect. During the first six months everybody considered the Government perfect; but touch anything, set about anything, and people curse you. It is Nothing that is not to be dethroned. Perhaps you would think, with me, that Nothing is a manageable substance, because it is nothing; on the contrary, you come against it at every step in this country, and it is stronger than almost all the forces of the human mind. The Pyramids of Egypt were less difficult to raise than the Mexican Nothing would be to overcome. However, everything would be of secondary importance were it not for the main fact that the army is diminishing, and with it the material force of the Government. I am ever afraid that we are grasping the shadow for the substance. No doubt the Corps Legislatif in France will speak out, but that will be nothing more or less than sounding speeches. Here, however, there are facts which may compromise the success of the work which France has founded, and which is destined to bear the name of Napoleon III to future generations. It is very well to say, as is said in the English Parliament, 'Mexico is so well organized that she does not need any help,' but for my part I prefer keeping to realities. In order to civilize this country it is necessary to be completely master of it, and in order to have full play the strength which lies in *gros bataillons* must be constantly realized. It is an unanswerable argument. All strength which cannot be realized, such as prestige, skill, popularity, enthusiasm, has only a conventional value; these are resources which rise and fall—troops are indispensable. Austrians and Belgians are very good in times of calm, but let tempest come, and they are only red trousers. If I may tell you all my thoughts, I believe it will be very difficult for us to pass through all the first vital crises if the country be not more occupied than it is. Everything is much scattered, and it seems to me that instead of recalling anything, it is, perhaps, essential to augment. I fear very much that the Marshal repents of not having written in the month of October what we asked him to write. He has dreaded the discontent in France, and has, I believe, exchanged a little unpleasantness for a great one. This is not my opinion only; if it were, I could not venture to give it with so much confidence: it is that of ——, and also of ——, who are both competent judges. They say that they are not reassured, not so much on our account as on account of the army; for we can bear a check—nobody would be surprised at that—but the French army could not. We can, if need be, retire like Juarez into a distant province; we can go back whence we came; but France must triumph, because she is France, and because her honor is engaged."

It is not stated to whom the above letter was addressed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24mw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

GIRARD ROW.

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

GIRARD ROW.

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee.
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 5tuth3m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·20 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 18] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City [illegible] P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 t9 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

		FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.		$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail		3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express		3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class,	2·25
	2d class,	1·30

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	3·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·30 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·42 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8]

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley

SHIPPING

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier 45 NORTH RIVER, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, August 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 22 5t] No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 24
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1075 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 24th, from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port August 17.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natches, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

3 8 6m VANKIRK & CO.

MYSTERIOUS PERSONS IN HISTORY.

The records of the past furnish us with half-a-dozen historical characters that seem to have had a mysterious existence after the public have been informed of their tragical deaths. To such an extent has the belief of a post-existence been carried that one could say, with great propriety, in the language of Sir William Jones:

"The block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun, their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls;
But still their spirit walks abroad."

And these spirits seem generally to be encased in tangible earthly bodies, if we may credit the tales of travellers. This young republic has not been slow in making a startling history, and one that has all the romantic pages of century-old Europe. For have we not

J. Wilkes Booth,

who, like that phantom ship, the Flying Dutchman, is, from time to time, reported to have been seen *in propria persona* in various parts of the world; the latest story being that he is now the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas. At intervals the press informs the public that some reliable correspondents have seen the notorious assassin in Europe. One time he has been seen playing *rouge et noir* at Baden Baden; another at the opera in Vienna. One positively swears that he saw him driving in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris; and another is equally confident that he beheld him visiting St. Peter's at Rome. One fact is certain in regard to the disposal of the corpse of Booth, that its resting-place is known to but few, and the public at large are in doubt as to whether it now moulders in a secluded and unknown grave, or whether the dark waters of the Potomac received his mangled remains. Booth, indeed, may be said to be the only really mysterious personage we have had in our annals, although, perhaps, for the few years we have been an independent republic, no nation ever made its history so fast. One of the local traditions of New York that has caused much wonderment is the case of

John C. Colt,

brother of Samuel Colt, inventor of the Colt revolver. He murdered in 1842 a man named Adams, to whom he owed an amount of money, and who had dogged Colt considerably. Adams called at the office of Colt, on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, when a scuffle ensued, and Colt, seizing a hatchet lying near, despatched his creditor. He then went out, closed the door, and while walking in the park resolved to return, cut the body up, and send it to New Orleans; but in the meantime Adams was missed, and having been last seen going into Colt's office, that gentleman was suspected, and it was ascertained from a carman that a box had left the office. This box was found at the bottom of the vessel. Colt was tried and convicted, but his counsel (who confessed to it on his dying bed) introduced a knife into the prison with which Colt committed suicide on the morning of his execution. Several mysterious circumstances were attached to this murder and suicide, for the evening before the execution a man in disguise called upon the sheriff and offered him $1000 to afford facilities for the escape of the criminal, which proposition was not entertained; and an hour or two before Colt was to have been hanged the bell-tower of the Tombs took fire and a great deal of confusion ensued. Although an inquest was held on the body, it was almost universally believed that Colt has escaped. Even now reports come from various parts of the world that he has been seen alive, and about fifteen years ago many sensational articles appeared purporting that he had escaped and was still living.

"The Man Without a Country."

Whether or not the person who bears this pseudonym was the subject of a cleverly concocted fable or not, it is at least a singular case. The person who is said to have borne this title was a Philip Nolan, a notice of whose death appeared last year in a New York journal. It ran thus:—"Died, on board the U. S. corvette Levant, on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan." The story is as follows:—When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans, in 1805, he met a lieutenant named Philip Nolan, belonging to the Legion of the West. The young officer became fascinated with the brilliant statesman, who enlisted him in his treasonable schemes. The authorities suspected Nolan of being an accomplice of Burr's, and on the court-martial the impetuous youth cried out in a fit of frenzy, "D—n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again." These words shocked the Revolutionary officers that formed the court-martial, and Nolan was condemned to be sent on board a vessel, where he was never again to hear the words United States, and the instructions received were as follows:—

> "WASHINGTON" (with the date, which must have been late in 1807).—"Sir:—You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army. This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might 'never hear of the United States again.' The Court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled. For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the President to this department. You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape. You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his Government.
>
> "The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner. But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken. It is the intention of the Government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.
>
> "Respectfully yours, W. SOUTHARD,
> "For the Secretary of the Navy."

Nolan seems to have been passed from vessel to vessel, and to have remained a prisoner for over sixty years, and was made the subject of innumerable traditions and palpable myths. He was strictly guarded, and the name of the United States never mentioned to him. It is generally supposed, however, that this myth was originated during the recent war by some highly imaginative individual who desired to institute comparisons and similes between Nolan and the Rebel leaders. Of course, Nolan repented of his folly, and died deeply regretting the incautious words that condemned him to a life of imprisonment, which was probably more painful, as it prevented him from interfering in the politics of the country.

The Last of the Stuarts.

Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, Cardinal York, the last male representative of the Stuart family, was born in Rome in 1725, died in Venice in 1807. He was the younger brother of the Pretender, Charles Edward (the Prince Charley of Scottish song), whom he was preparing to aid with a body of French troops assembled at Dunkirk, when the overthrow of the Jacobites at Culloden ruined the Stuart cause in Britain. He subsequently took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1747 was appointed by Benedict XIV a Cardinal. On the death of his brother, in 1788, he assumed the title of King of England as Henry IX, *gratia Dei, non voluntate hominum*, as the medal which he caused to be struck on the occasion declared. He was subsequently obliged to take refuge from French invasion in Venice, and during the last years of his life was dependent on the British Court for means of subsistence. He was the last male of the Stuart family, and with his death the line became extinct. Its chief branches in the female line are the houses of Savoy and Orleans and the Duke of Modena, all descended from Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I, of which king the present Duke of Modena is the lineal representative, being thus, but for the act of settlement, heir to the crown of England. There are two families of the name of Stuart on this continent that claim falsely to be the descendants of the Stuarts, and if they be the descendants they cannot be the legitimate lineal representatives, because the last male of the line died a priest, and was never married; and the females, on marriage, changed their names. One of these females resides in Jackson, Mo., and the other in Lenoxville, Canada.—*N. Y. World.*

—Madame Ristori has, through the Society for the Encouragement of Dramatic Art at Florence, offered a prize for the best comedy.

SPORTING.

The Jones-McCool Prize Fight.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 21.

Aaron Jones is still quietly going through his daily process of training at Shady Grove, and is said to be in admirable condition. Latterly he has been exercising with a view to improve his wind, and in this important point it is believed that he is fully up to the mark. His quiet and unassuming manners have made him many friends, and while he has all confidence in his capacity to win the fight, there is not the slightest evidence of "brag" in his conversation. He is faithfully looked after by Mr. Cusick, who is unquestionably the best trainer in the country, and perhaps in the world.

We hear that McCool has lately been paying more attention to his training, and is consequently improving in condition. Perhaps he has awakened to a sense of the serious job on hand, and don't feel quite so confident of his ability to polish off the Englishman.

There is an erroneous impression, which we with others received, that McCool is considerably the junior of Jones. Now, the contrary is the fact. The latter was born in 1833, and McCool in 1832, so that the more gigantic combatant does not possess the generally conceded advantage of juvenility. The betting is somewhat mixed. In St. Louis considerable money has been deposited at odds of $1000 to $600 on McCool. Here he is the favorite at $100 to $75, while in New York they are betting odds on Jones.

The fight will come off, if nothing intervenes to prevent it, on the 31st of the month, and we believe that the river trip has been abandoned, and that the ground selected for the "mill" will be reached by railway. As the day draws near the excitement increases, and however much the moral sense of propriety may be shocked, there is no question that the affair is the prominent topic of interest of the day.

It is contemplated to get up an entertainment for the benefit of Aaron Jones, within a week or ten days, at Mozart Hall, upon which occasion he will put in an appearance in fighting costume, and set-to with a scientific amateur.

The Coming Horse.

2·23 MADE BY AN UNTRAINED STALLION—THE HORSE THAT HOWE TRIED TO BUY—MEM. FOR BONNER.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A few weeks since it was stated in several of the journals of this country that a great trotting phenomenon had just been brought out at Paris. The statement gave the time of the horse at 2·23, which was said to have been made without any previous training. The report was not believed on this side of the water, and wagers were freely offered that no such performance had been made. From a gentleman who has just returned from Paris, where he witnessed the trial, and who is of unquestionable veracity, we gather the following:—

On the visit of the Czar to Paris, he brought with him, among other objects of interest, a stallion which was a natural trotter, and which, never having been trained, had developed an extraordinary degree of speed. This was the horse Bedouin, an animal of Arabian blood, crossed with Holland stock. He has been in the Emperor's stables ever since foaling, and began to show the qualities of a trotter at seven years. When the Czar went to Paris he took the stallion with him. In June last a trial was made of the speed of the horse in the Bois de Boulogne in the presence of a large gathering of English and American gentlemen, patrons of the turf. The turf was a rounded rectangle, much the shape and size of one of our ordinary half-mile courses.

In a heavy Russian gig, weighing 125 pounds, the groom of the stallion, a man weighing 125 pounds, drove the horse, which was very fleshy, and not by any means in good speeding condition, three times about the course in the time of 4·47. The track was measured by several gentlemen, curious to know the exact time, and was found to measure nearly five-eighths of a mile. The stallion had therefore trotted a mile and seven-eighths at the rate of 2·23½ to a mile! The effort was at once made by a number of our Americans to purchase the horse, and Elias Howe, Jr., offered $100,000 for him, it is said. The Czar refused to part with him, intending to keep him for breeding purposes.

Bedouin is eleven years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, and weighed at the time of the above trial 1130 pounds. He has a beautiful head, limbs clean and very strong, with a tail sweeping the ground. It was thought that, in good condition, the stallion could trot a mile in 2·11 at least.

The King of the Pickpockets—Some Facts About Dan Noble.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

The telegraph informs us that the notorious Dan Noble has just "come to grief," having been arrested at Elmira, charged with receiving $200,000 of the bonds stolen last December from the Royal Insurance Company. This announcement revives some facts that have come to our reportorial knowledge at various times in regard to Dan. He is well known to the sporting fraternity of Cleveland and vicinity, who look up to him as the king of pickpockets and expert thieves generally. Dan took up his residence in Cleveland some time in the year 1862, in a house on Bolivar street. Afterwards he rented an elegant residence in East Cleveland, and lived there in great state. Hereabouts he was known as a liberal and free-and-easy "gentleman" of his class—a patron of dog-fighting, horse-racing, foot-racing, prize-fighting, and everything else in the sporting line. Cleveland was his headquarters, from which he would make incursions to various parts of the country. In one of these forays he "relieved" a man of $1500 on a Pittsburg train. Word was somehow got to the Pittsburg detectives that such a robbery had been committed, and they were therefore on the lookout when the train entered the depot of that place. Dan was at once "spotted" as the thief, being known, and was pursued. Before he was caught, he had thrown away the money, so that it was not found on his person. He was examined and held for trial in the sum of $3500. That amount the prisoner easily obtained at a Cleveland bank—where he had a fat balance—and was therefore set at liberty. After residing here two or three years he went East. A year ago last winter Noble won $75,000 at faro, in New York city, where he lived in princely style, until a reverse of fortune at the gaming table compelled him to sacrifice it. He is a shrewd and daring "sport," and we have no idea that the law, even now, has got him securely; but doubt not he will elude its meshes in some manner.

Blaise Pascal vs. Sir Isaac Newton.

The French Academy has been discussing the question whether Sir Isaac Newton or Pascal discovered the law regulating the movements of the heavenly bodies. The following letter from Pascal to Boyle was read at a recent meeting. It is dated December 2, 1652. There is no evidence that Newton gave the problem any thought until 1666. His first publication on the subject appeared in 1685.

> "Sir:—In the celestial movements, the force acting in the direct ratio of the masses and in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance is quite sufficient, and furnishes reasons for the explanation of all these grand revolutions which animate the universe. Nothing is so beautiful, to my thinking; but when the subject is sublunar phenomena, those effects which we see nearer at hand, and of which the examination is easier to us, the attractive force is a Proteus who often changes form. Rocks and mountains do not give any sensible sight of attraction. It is, they say, because these little particular attractions are, as it were, swallowed up by those of the terrestrial globe, which is infinitely greater; however, they give, as an effect of the attractive force, the froth which floats on a cup of coffee, and moves with a very sensible precipitation towards the sides of the cup. Is that your opinion? I am, sir, your very affectionate
>
> "To Mr. Boyle. PASCAL."

Letter from the Rebel ex-Postmaster-General.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Post* says:—

"A letter just received from Hon. John H. Ragan, late Postmaster-General under the Rebel Government, acknowledges the receipt of his pardon from the President, and promises an energetic effort to have the Reconstruction laws executed in good faith. He fears, however, that negro supremacy in the South is inevitable."

General Sheridan Excommunicated from the Catholic Church.

From the Freeman's Journal.

A BILL OF DIVORCE.—Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Herald and Vindicator*—a weekly paper in Philadelphia, owned and edited by an Irishman. It refers to a suggestion made by the Boston *Pilot* of the name of Phil. Sheridan as a candidate for the Presidency. The Philadelphia paper puts on 'umble airs, and says it will not do for an Irish paper to propose an Irish-American Catholic for President. If that is all that is the matter General Phil. Sheridan can get a *clean* or *dirty* "bill of health!" It is true he is of Irish Catholic parentage. We have heard that he was once in the Dominican College in Ohio, as a student. If so, he is the poorest specimen of handiwork that we have known the Dominicans to turn out. We have been assured that he is a Free Mason. If so, and if the lodge he belongs to is in good standing, it would certainly and of necessity *expel* him, were some of his doings in the Valley of Virginia to be brought to trial—that is, except Free Masonry is as much altered as "Methodists North" have been!

If Phil. Sheridan wants to run as radical candidate for President we can be of service to him. We can get him certificates of *ipso facto* excommunication by the Catholic Church. Free Masonry is badly run down from what it used to be among *American* Masons if he cannot get the same certificate from that religion—if they ever had the misfortune of having him among them.

If Phil. Sheridan wants a *through ticket—proving* he is *excommunicated* from the Catholic Church—and a *reserved case* at that, he can apply at our office, and we will make out his papers for him. The memory of what he did to the devoted Father Sheeran, who came into his lines, on proper permission, to care for dying soldiers of *both* armies, will haunt Phil. Sheridan on his death-bed, and a good deal lower down, except he has the grace to get relieved from the terrible penalties he has incurred, and which it is not every priest can absolve him from.

If Phil. Sheridan is not a fool, he had better hunt up Father Sheeran in New Orleans, and see if the good Father has, or can obtain, the power of absolving him.

Heavy Failure at Fort Ann.

FORT ANN, New York, August 22.—The Lamb Bros., proprietors of the extensive woollen factory at this place, have failed. The amount of liabilities is understood to be $130,000. It is supposed that the cause of the failure is similar to that which induced the late collapse of the Unadilla Bank—excessive and persistent borrowing on the part of the managing men, with heavy losses in their operations. An assignment has been made by the Lamb Brothers to a wealthy citizen of this town. The Lambs lost a factory by fire a few years since; the building now closed was erected upon the site of the old one. It was from this factory that the supplies of clothing were drawn with which Billy Wilson's Zouaves were first uniformed. It will be remembered that those uniforms held out for at least twenty-four hours.

The Disasters of a Night.

Galignani says:—"No crop is more uncertain than that of wines. A really good vintage occurs only at considerable intervals, for the vine-grower is exposed to many disasters. Extreme cold in winter may destroy his plants—a sudden frost in May may blight the whole crop of the year. Four years ago a single hour's frost in the district around Cognac destroyed three millions sterling worth of property. The evening before the vineyards were clothed in the brightest green; at six the next morning nothing was to be seen but brown, burnt leaves, as if an eighth plague had passed over the land. On all sides groups of peasant proprietors, men, women, and children, were gathered together in the early morning, weeping as men weep, with little noise but big tears, over their ruin. They had lost their year's income, and, for small fortunes, this is all."

A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.

If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with SOZODONT, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

INSTRUCTION.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.
W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL........................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1231mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
60 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2msp

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 8 23 2t*

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY, 24th instant.—The fine new Steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf on SATURDAY MORNING, August 24th, at 9 o'clock. Excursion Tickets, good to return on Monday, $3, including carriage hire. Each way, $2·50, including carriage hire. 8 22 2t

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.

Fare..........$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 20 6t

NEW IRON STEAMER, EDWIN FORREST, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d pier ab. Arch.	Leaves South Trenton.
Thursday, Au. 22, 6·30 A. M.	Thursday, Au. 22, 10 A. M.
Friday, " 23, 7 "	Friday, " 23, 10·30 "
Saturday, " 24, 7 "	Saturday, " 24, 11 "

Sunday, August 25, to Burlington and Bristol only. Leaves Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 20 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!!

CENTURY TOBACCO,

IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz.:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY!

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century, and in addition present the finder with a box of Century.

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE, and, in addition, present the finders with a pound bag of Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco, pronounced by all to be the best manufactured.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE, presenting to each of the finders a half pound bag of Yacht Club.

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE, presenting each finder with a sack of Pure Virginia Smoking Tobacco, a superior article.

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE, presenting to each of the finders a half pound bag of Eureka, a superior Smoking Tobacco.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE, and present the finders each with a paper of Century.

The above presents of Tobacco will be given, on demand at our store, or that of any of our Agencies, to the finders of the Bills, on stating the number marked thereon.

P. & G. LORILLARD,
Nos. 16, 18, and 20 CHAMBERS St., New York.
B. A. VAN SCHAICK,
8 21 wfm13t No. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2¾ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN,
No. 140 MAIN Street,
8 21 12t BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN. — SEVERAL DESIRABLE suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
8 8 1m* Germantown

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2¾rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information cal at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..........................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,
Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1¾] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES

HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

8 16tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.